Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XVII. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1863. NUMBER 30.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY
Office No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

Daily, delivered in city, per year	$10.00
aily, delivered in city, per week	20
aily, to mail subscribers, per year	8.00
aily, to mail subscribers, per 6 months	5.00
ri-Weekly, per year	5.00
Weekly, single subscribers (6 mo's $1.00)	2.00
" 4 copies	7.00
" 10 copies	15.00
" 20 copies, and 1 to getter up of club	26.00

☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at ur risk.

☞ The remittance for clubs must, in all cases, made at one time.

☞ There will be no deviation from the foreing scale of rates.

ddress "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1863.

THE NEWS.

The foreign news by the Arabia is of a ighly interesting character. We have iends abroad who are beginning to be tspoken in our behalf. There will not reafter be free and easy sailing to the orrupt Ennlish co-laborers with our reb s, whether in or out of Parliament.

The War for the Union, in none of its eatres, presents new phases.

Kentucky vindicates her unionism by a ajority of over 20,000 against that most rid of malignants and traitors, Wickliffe, e Magoffinite candidate for Governor.

GEN. JOHN A. LOGAN.

A gentleman from this city, who waited on Gen. Logan at DuQuoin, received as rance from that officer, that if he could a short extension of his leave of ab ce, for which he had written to Gen. ant, and which he had no doubt would readily and cordially granted, he would st certainly accept the invitation which been extended to him to visit Chicago. r people have, therefore, a very excel t assurance that they will have the pri ge of greeting that gallant gentleman hearing his strong utterances against rebels of the South, and the malicious dangerous Copperheads of the North. Gen. LOGAN is fresh from the intrench nts at Vicksburg, over which his own endid division has carried the old flag in mph. He is the fighting General of a ting division, and believes in put down armed foes against the Govern nt by sturdy, telling blows, and not by ied blandishments. In his own terse, dierly manner, he says: "I tell you now at the only way to get peace is to give e rebels a flogging, and a flogging they ill get as sure as there is a God in eaven, if the people at home will only t us." War worn in a score of battles, hed with victory upon victory, and ing the bogus confederacy crumbling re the stout hacks of his good sword, returns home to find his native State rrun with dastard fire-in-the-rear Cop eads, sympathizers with the traitors had led his brave fellows against, aking, puling cowards, bawling for ce with an enemy who persistently de es there is no peace, and what wonder the gallant soldier burns the fiercest indignation, and that he ms the ranks of the Copperheads with he fury and vengeance that he stormed bristling ramparts of Vicksburg? Cop eads may well quail before him, and to hiss and spit out their venom be this representative of our gallant stern boys.

I am no apologist for the President, t I will stand by him in his efforts to ush this rebellion, until the last day," JOHN A. LOGAN, the fighting Demo Brave words, which will be echoed housands of loyal voices from Maine regon! In those words, the uncondi al, ardent, sincere patriot shone out al clear. In those words he gave rance to the sentiments of the defend of our flag in Virginia, before Charles on the march for Mobile, in every lo ty where the emblem of treason flaunts air. In those words, he expressed the rmined sentiment of thousands of loyal rts at home.

he malignant Copperheads will hiss bolitionist" at Logan, in vain. He is a ocrat, in favor of the Abolition of the llion, and his sentiments are the senti ts of every Democrat in the field, ting under the Stars and Stripes. It is the stay-at-home, no-more-men, and ore-money Democrats who oppose Administration and the Union; worship the traitor Vallandigham, offer matin and vesper before the im of Treason set up in high places and rched as the Goddess of Peace.

tch of the late John D. Campbell.

nce the brief notice of the death of John Campbell, which appeared in the TRIBUNE onday morning, we have obtained addi al particulars of his career, which we uce. They will have a mournful interest he large circle of friends and acquaintances he lamented deceased.

ohn D. Campbell was born in the town of odbury, New Jersey, where his father still des. His father was connected with the Railroad enterprises undertaken in Penn nia, and became eminent as a contractor, especially as a bridge builder, in which artment he was one of the first to design erect bridges of great span, which would y the then unusual load of a Railroad . The subject of this sketch received his father a practical education as a ge builder and mechanic. Mr. Campbell equently entered the Military Academy West Point, where he remained three , when a serious illness compelled him resign his position as a cadet. The cir stances attending his sickness at this , illustrates the iron-like character of his stitution. He was attacked by constipa of the bowels which would not yield to of the milder remedies known to the y surgeon in attendance upon the cadets, at length commenced the administration [illegible] remedies. He proceed [illegible] treatment until his pa [illegible] quantities of medi [illegible] plishing his object, but [illegible] the brink of the grave. [illegible] taken, in this feeble condi [illegible]delphia, where, under the treat [illegible] skillful physician, he was restored ealth and then returned to West Point. [illegible] attacked by the same disease, the doctor repeated his experiment, and [illegible] placed him in a vapor bath, locking in. He unfortunately forgot his patient, left him there some hours. When he re turned he found him nearly dead: upon the administration of proper reme he recovered sufficiently to be removed Philadelphia, where the same physician to he owed his previous restoration to lth, succeeded in curing him.

s might be expected, Mr. Campbell never urned to West Point, but after his recovery aged with his brother, Mr. Henry R. pbell, a very eminent civil engineer, in the struction and management of Railroads. was thus employed in the States of Penn ania, New Jersey, New York, New Hamp and Vermont, and also in Canada West. the Vermont Central Railroad was com d, Mr. John D. Campbell became road ter on that road, and served in that ca y for several years.

hen Col. James Moore assumed the su intendency of the Michigan Southern and thern Indiana Railroad, he invited Mr. pbell to take charge of the Eastern Di . He commenced his labors as superin ent of the Eastern Division, in 1855, and [illegible] the service of that corporation his death. In 1856 he was appointed [illegible] of the road, and by [illegible] and business talent con [illegible] other person, perhaps, [illegible] from the financial [illegible] then surrounded.

[illegible] twice married. His first was Miss [illegible], of West Lebanon, . By her he had four children, one of a boy of about ten years, still sur [illegible] with, now living, was Miss [illegible], of Adrian, Michigan. Campbell was about forty years of age time of his death, and apparently as [illegible]

[illegible]

preparing to play mischievous pranks in Kentucky and Tennessee. Forrest, Richardson, and the whole band of thieves connected with them, must be sent to keep company with Morgan.

ILLINOIS HOSPITAL DIRECTORY.—Citizens and soldiers from Illinois will be pleased to learn that Major T. P. Robb, Sanitary Agent for the State, has opened a State Hospital Directory, in which may be found the names of all the Illinois sick in the city of Memphis; also, there is added to it the weekly changes as they occur. Friends of the sick from that State, by calling at Major Robb's headquarters, Union street, Memphis *Appeal* office, can learn the whereabouts of those they seek; whether are in the city, or have been transferred to Northern hospitals.

A GRAVEYARD WASHED AWAY.—During the storm in Monroe county, N. Y., last week, a portion of the cemetery was washed away, and with it sixteen bodies, eight of which have been recovered.

OHIO CAMPAIGN.

Monster Union Mass Meeting at Bellefontaine—12,000 People Out in Procession.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial.]

BELLEFONTAINE, July 31.

The Union meeting here to-day was an immense demonstration. The outpouring of the people was unprecedented, and the display in procession was magnificent. There were flags and mottoes, varied and spirited, and the music from a dozen bands was soul-stirring. Processions came in from all directions, filling all the streets, and stretching several miles in length. There were over 1,800 carriages and wagons, and it took two hours for them to pass a given point.

The meeting was held in the Fair ground. There was speaking from two stands, by Brough, Col. Lee, Lieut. Col. Lee, General Piatt, and Messrs. Pollock and Conklin, all of whom stirred the souls of the people to renewed devotion to the Union cause.

A splendid flag was presented to Liberty township for sending in the largest delegation—1,400 persons, altogether. There must have been 2,000 present—at least four times as many as were out at the Vallandigham meeting, Wednesday.

The people of the country are arousing themselves to fresh exertion, in view of the determined canvass being made by the peace men, and the result cannot fail to be good.

LEX.

The Union meetings being held in Ohio are all attended by immense crowds. The meeting at Sidney, the day before, was attended by 10,000 people. The enthusiasm for Brough, the Union, and the prosecution of the war, is unprecedented. Intelligent Buckeyes tell us that the Union ticket will go out of the State thirty to forty thousand ahead of the Copperhead ticket, to be met and increased by 50,000 majority on the soldiers' vote. The peace sneaks will find Jordan a hard road to travel.

Order from Gen. Rosecrans.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 175.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF CUMBERLAND,
WINCHESTER, TENN., July 28, 1863.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND: By the favor of God, you have expelled the insurgents from Middle Tennessee.

You are now called upon to aid your unfortunate fellow citizens of this section of the State in restoring and securing its protection to persons and property, the right of every free people.

Without prompt and united efforts to prevent it, this beautiful region will be plundered and desolated by robbers and guerillas; its industry will be suspended or destroyed, and a large part of its population left without sufficient food for the coming winter.

It is true many of the people have favored the rebellion, but many were dragged unwillingly into it, by a current of mad passion they could not, or dared not, resist.

The conspirators and traitors, bankrupts in fortune and in reputation, political swindlers, who forced us from our homes to defend the Government of our fathers, have forced the inhabitants of Middle Tennessee into this unnatural attempt to destroy it.

Remember, we fight for common rights—what we ask for ourselves we willingly accord to others—freedom under the constitution and laws of our country, the country of Washington and of Jackson.

Assure Tennesseeans of this; tell them that foreseeing waste and suffering that must ensue from a state of anarchy, you stand ready to aid them in re-establishing and maintaining civil order. Tell them to assert their rights against an arbitrary and cruel revolutionary party that has ruined their State, and impoverished their family, rendered their slave property insecure, if not altogether valueless, dragged their sons, fathers and brothers from home, and caused their blood to be shed for the insane project, the success of which would be the proclamation of interminable war and the death knell of State rights as well as of individual freedom; and if they are willing to help themselves, give them every assistance and protection in person and property consistent with your military duties.

I. Officers and Soldiers of the Army of the Cumberland: Some grave outrages and wrongs have been perpetrated on loyal citizens and helpless women, by lawless and unprincipled men, wearing our uniform and calling themselves soldiers. Such violations of orders disgrace our country and cause. I appeal to you by your honor, your love of country and the noble cause in which you serve, to denounce and bring to punishment all such offenders. Let not the slightest stain tarnish your brilliant record. Let no thief, pillager or invader of the rights of person or property go unpunished.

Remember that the truly brave and noble are always just and merciful, and that by a strict observance of orders you will crown your noble work and establish your claims to the respect and gratitude of our country.

II. Stragglers and marauders separated from their commands without authority, who go thieving and pillaging around the country are not entitled to the privileges of soldiers and prisoners of war. They are to be regarded as brigands, enemies of mankind, and are to be treated accordingly.

III. Deserters, conscript agents, and prisoners of war, desirous of abandoning the rebellion and becoming peaceable citizens, will be paroled as prisoners of war, and permitted to return to their homes, on giving bonds and security, or satisfactory assurance, for the faithful observance of their paroles, and will not be be exchanged unless they violate their parole.

IV. All citizens are invited to unite in restoring law and order, and in suppressing marauders and guerillas. All privileges and protection compatible with the interests of the service will be accorded to those who are willing, and give assurances by their parole, oath, and bond, or other satisfactory voucher, that they will conduct themselves peaceably, and do no injury to the Government.

V. Those claiming allegiance to the rebellion, or who cannot, or will not, give satisfactory assurance that they will conduct themselves peaceably, are, on their own theory, by the laws of nations, bound to leave the country.

This rule will hereafter be observed in such districts as come within our control, at the discretion of the commanding officer of troops in the district.

VI. Persons desiring to vote, or to exercise any other right of citizenship, will be permitted to take the oath of allegiance; unless the commanding officer has reason to suppose a fraudulent intent on the part of such person.

VII. Provost Marshals are authorized to parole prisoners of war, to administer the parole to non-combatants, and oath of allegiance to citizens, in accordance with the provisions of this order, under such instructions and limitations as may be prescribed by the Provost Marshal General, or the Provost Marshals of corps, or divisions, detached or acting at inconvenient distances from their corps headquarters, reporting promptly a list of the names, and description of all persons so paroled by them, with their bonds, if any have been given, to the Provost Marshal General of the army, at the headquarters of the Department for record.

By command of Maj. Gen Rosecrans.

J. BATES DICKSON, A. A. G.

RECRUITING IN NEW YORK CITY.

Great Increase Since the Riot.

[From the N. Y. Tribune, 1st.]

Notwithstanding the large bounties offered to volunteers by the National and State Governments, recruiting had become exceedingly dull at the time when the great riot began. Getting one man in two days, was then considered a very good business. Since the suppression of the disturbance, a change has taken place, and men are coming forward in considerable numbers, to swell the ranks of the various regiments now being raised. From twelve to twenty is now the average daily number of men enrolled in many regiments.

At the mustering-in office they report 304 recruits mustered in during the week ending with July 29. Two hundred and eighty-six of these were new men, entitled to the Government bounty of $100, and the State bounty of $75. The remainder were veterans, whose aggregate bounties were $532. During the week ending July 22, the mustered recruits numbered 244, and in the previous one 210.

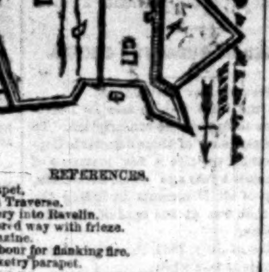
These numbers are not by any means an indication of the recruits enlisted. Many are sent to Staten Island, Riker's Island, New Dorp, and other stations, without passing muster, and do not come to the knowledge of the United States Government officials until a whole company or even a regiment is organized, when they are all mustered in together.

There are now about twenty regiments being raised or recruited in this city. These regiments employ 150 recruiting stations, and about 500 recruiting officers. Each Company has usually its own office, where men are enlisted for that company, and the regiment has its general station or headquarters.

FROM CHARLESTON.

The Bombardment of Friday.

SKETCH OF FORT WAGNER.



REFERENCES.

A. Parapet.
B. High Traverse.
C. Gallery into Ravelin.
D. Covered way with frieze.
E. Magazine.
F. Tambour for flanking fire.
G. Musketry parapet.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PHILADELPHIA, August 3, 1863.

The storeship Arkansas arrived at our navy yard to day. She passed Morris Island on the afternoon of the 31st ult. The siege and bombardment of Fort Wagner was still progressing favorably. There is a report that seems to be creditable, that if Fort Wagner falls the rebels intend to blow up Fort Sumter, rather than the Yankees shall capture it. This is the statement of two men who, in a favorable moment, escaped from Sumter and got within our lines.

The New Ironsides, Capt. Rowan, engaged Fort Wagner, on the 30th, and speedily silenced its guns; Fort Sumter fired a Brooks gun at the New Ironsides, but the latter did not even reply to it, treating it with contempt.

Our sharpshooters are so near Wagner that any rebel head appearing in view instantly disappears, with the addition of one or more Minie balls.

Gen. Rosecrans is again ubiquitous. A special dispatch now places him within thirty miles of Savannah, Ga. Not long since he was in Rome, Ga. Equally authentic reports locate him at Nashville and Chattanooga.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 3.—The Richmond *Whig* of August 1 has been received here, and contains the following:

CHARLESTON, July 31.—Cummings Point was severely bombarded yesterday morning, commencing about 10 o'clock. The Ironsides and two Monitors were engaged. The bombardment lasted till about 3 p. m., when the vessels withdrew. The batteries Gregg, Wagner and Sumter responded to the enemy's fire. Two men were killed and one wounded at battery Gregg. The batteries were not materially injured. There was no firing to-day.

NEW YORK, August 3.—A private letter received in this city, dated July 29th, says: I went yesterday to Block Island, and made a reconnoissance from the tallest tree. I saw from my elevated position that the rebels were erecting their line of batteries and building rifle pits almost the entire distance from Fort Johnson to Secessionville, along the river. Block Island is between James and Gervis Island, distant from the former a thousand yards.

FORT WAGNER.

Fort Wagner, of which the above is a diagram, is an irregular work, situated on the northern end of Morris Island, two thousand five hundred yards from Fort Sumter. It is composed entirely of sand, which, beyond doubt, is the best material to withstand the effect of shell. The armament, as shown in the diagram, is six guns; but three guns have recently been mounted on the sea face to annoy the Monitors. On the southern face of the work, all the obstructions that engineering skill can devise have been placed, so as to annoy our troops in case of an assault. On the northern side of the work has been erected a musketry parapet, which commands the approach from the northward, but enables its garrison to be sheltered in event of our troops gaining an admittance into the interior. It has its ravelins, galleries and covered ways, and upon the whole is a very formidable work. The magazine is situated on the southern centre of the seaward portion of the work, and although exposed to the fire of our iron-clads, it is so well built as to defy the projectiles which have already struck it.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, August 3, 1863.

Dr. Gilmer, of Adams county, arrested last week on a charge of harboring rebels, gave bail to-day and was discharged.

General Singleton and Judge Skinner, of Quincy, signed his bond. His arrest caused considerable excitement at Quincy. One of the men found in his house is a Captain in the rebel army.

At Mattoon, on Saturday, considerable alarm was felt on account of a Copperhead meeting held there. Most of the persons attending which were armed. Aid was telegraphed for to this city, but there is no force of any account here at present,

Supplies are pouring in to Col. Williams, State Sanitary Agent, in large quantities. A car load was sent to Rosecrans army, over the Great Western and Toledo & Wabash Railroads to-day. The roads carrying them free.

Fifteen cows are just in from Bush Creek and Mechanicsburg, for the Memphis hospitals.

The following are among the late promotions:

Rev. Marion Morrison, Chaplain 9th, vice Ferree, resigned.
Rev. Arnold T. Needham, Chaplain 13th, vice Miller, mustered out.
Capt. Samuel B. Thompson, Major 64th, vice Stewart, resigned.
Wm. S. Cressey, Capt. 115th, vice Holding redismissed.
Lieut. David H. Gile, Capt. Co. A, 4th cav., vice Osband promoted.
Sergt. Samuel A. Lowe, 1st Lieut. Co. A, 4th cav., vice Gile, promoted.
Commodore C. Spaids, 2d Lieut. Co. A, 4th cav., vice Sherlock, resigned.
Capt. Geo. Forsyth, Major 8th cav., vice Medill, deceased.
Lieut. P. Ramsey, Capt. Co. B, 1st artillery, vice Barrett, promoted.

Another batch of nineteen deserters were brought in to day and lodged in Camp Butler. Nearly all arrested say they would never have deserted, but for the persuasions of Copperheads.

THE BOARD OF TRADE EXCURSION.

Their Arrival at Detroit.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, August 3, 1863.

The Chicago Board of Trade excursion arrived here by special train at 7:30 this evening, having made the run from Chicago in nine hours. Mr. Sargent had the complete management of the train, and everything went off with satisfaction to all. There were about 120 excursionists on the train, which was composed of four splendid new coaches and the celebrated Prince of Wales car. The entire party were handsomely and most sumptuously entertained by the officers of the Michigan Central Railroad, and everything that could administer to the comfort and enjoyment of the excursionists was provided. The train was run with the new patent steam brakes, and a telegraph operator was on board with portable instruments, in case of any accident. It was expected that R. N. Rice, esq., General Superintendent of the road, would meet the train at Decatur, but he was prevented doing so by business engagements. At Ypsilanti station, however, he met the train, where he was gladly welcomed by the excursionists, to whose comfort and enjoyment he had administered so liberally. In accordance with a polite invitation by Mr. Wallingford, Agent of the Great Western Railroad, part of the excursionists have gone on to-night to Hamilton by the Great Western Railroad, where they will take one of the Great Western steamers, and sail through the thousand isles and down the river St. Lawrence to Montreal. The balance of the excursionists stay over here to-night, and meet the delegations from the Milwaukee and Detroit Boards of Trade, and proceed to-morrow morning, by the Grand Trunk Railroad, to Montreal.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, August 3, 1863.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

There is high authority for saying that as early as Wednesday last the bulk of Lee's army lay encamped on the South bank of the Rapidan, and extending as far north as Orange Court-House. Two divisions of Longstreet's corps were at that time at Culpepper Court House, where there is said to be a rebel depot of supplies. The south side of the Rapidan is regarded as a better line of rebel defense than the Rappahannock, and from there it is easy to go to Richmond, and equally easy to Fredericksburg. No surprise is therefore expressed at Lee's last movement.

DISMISSED THE SERVICE.

Surgeon J. H. Brown, 83d Illinois, is dismissed the service with the loss of pay and allowance for disloyalty, and using treasonable language.

THE CASUALTIES AT GETTYSBURG.

Figures at the Surgeon General's office show the total number of wounded at Gettysburg to have been about 14,000. About 2,000 wounded, including rebels, still remain at Gettysburg.

OPERATIONS OF GUERILLAS.

Guerillas roaming over Prince Williams' county, South of Washington, are arresting prominent Union citizens and enforcing rebel conscription.

RECONNOISSANCE TOWARD CULPEPPER.

On Tuesday last Capt. Covagan, of the 9th New York cavalry, with a single squadron, made a reconnoissance to within six miles of Culpepper, but was forced to retire. Gen. Buford attempted to Cross the Rappahannock at Beverly Ford, but the water was too deep. The next day they crossed on pontoons, a little below Rappahannock Station. An engagement ensued, of which a brief notice was sent last night.

RECEIPTS FROM INTERNAL REVENUE.

The total receipts from internal revenue for the month of July, amounts to five millions two hundred and ninety-eight thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven dollars. This includes nothing from incomes, and is an increase over any previous monthly receipts. Commissioner Lewis is now in New York. Deputy Commissioner McPherson starts to-morrow for Pittsburg to attend the Pennsylvania State Convention.

THE FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

The draft for the 1st and 2d wards of this city passed off quiet to-day. Among the drafted are Uriah H. Painter, chief Washington correspondent of the *Inquirer*, and Ed. V. House, of the New York *Tribune's* staff of correspondents.

BATTLE FLAGS OF WISCONSIN REGIMENTS.

Gov. Salomon, of Wis., has sent to the Secretary of the Soldiers' Relief Society, six flags for each regiment from that State in the army of the Potomac. The flags have inserted upon them the names of the regiments for which they are intended, and the battles in which they have been engaged.

WASHINGTON, August 3.—About ten days ago some of Col. Baker's detective force arrested at Brentville a party *en route* for Richmond, upon whom were found some very important documents from this city, addressed to Jeff Davis as President of the Confederate States. Among them were accurate maps of all our fortifications and defenses of this city, and a description of the character of the works, the number of guns in each, and the strength of their garrisons; also a statement that the rolls would be forwarded by a different channel. It is not known what rolls were alluded to. The documents are filed in the War Department, and the matter is still under investigation.

About midnight last night, a fire was communicated to hay in the Government sheds and ice-house near the Monument, by an incendiary. About 450 bales of hay and 1,000 tons of ice were destroyed. The fire extended to the adjacent stables, but all the movable property, including horses, was saved. The progress of the fire was arrested by pulling down portions of the buildings.

The drawing for the District of Columbia commenced this morning. A large crowd is in attendance. The proceedings are remarkably orderly. Intense interest is everywhere manifested.

WASHINGTON, August 3.—The first squad of drafted men were sent forward to the army to day.

Gen. Logan is to be assigned to the command of the 16th army corps.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The following order was issued to day from the Adjutant General's office:

The exigencies under which 300,000 militia for four months' service from the States of Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia were called out by the President's proclamation of June 15th, 1863, having passed, it is hereby ordered by the President that, on and after the promulgation of this order no more enlistments under the said call shall be made.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PHILADELPHIA, August 3, 1863.

There is nothing new from the army of the Potomac. Everything works favorably. A canard is being circulated that Gen. Hooker is to be again called to the command.

The weather here is intensely hot. The draft in the 9th ward to-day was warm with the fire of patriotism. The 10th ward will be drafted to-morrow, and this will close the first act in the drama in this city.

A substitute named Isaac Grant, while attempting to escape from a transport ship at Vine street wharf, this afternoon, was shot by the guard, after being properly hailed. His body sunk in the river.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 3, 1863.

The 20th Indiana regiment, Col. Taylor, has arrived in New York City. This gallant regiment is prepared to enforce order here if necessary.

Three hundred and fifty prisoners from Johnston's army, arrived in this city yesterday.

The War in Virginia.

NEW YORK, August 3.—The *Herald's* Washington dispatch gives the following details of the fight on Saturday: Buford's cavalry crossed the Rappahannock ford at 9 o'clock Saturday morning. Our force was composed of the following cavalry regiments: 8th New York, 3d Virginia, 2d U. S., 6th Pennsylvania, 5th U. S., 1st U. S., 9th New York, 8th Illinois, and 17th Pennsylvania. The crossing was made about half a mile above the railroad station. The object of the expedition was to ascertain the exact position of the enemy on the railroad line towards Culpepper, and the amount of force they had disposed to dispute any crossing which we might attempt. The enemy's cavalry was encountered half a mile from the ford. It was a portion of Stuart's cavalry, and consisted of Jones' and Hampton's brigades, with the following regiments: 1st South Carolina, Cobb's Georgia Legion, and Jefferson Davis' Legion. Our cavalry drove the enemy gradually, without any severe fighting, until a point was reached about one and a half miles this side of Culpepper, where the enemy's cavalry fell back on infantry supports. We were then obliged to retire, after a brisk fight with both their infantry and cavalry, the rebels outnumbering us two to one, after they had fallen back to a point where their infantry supports came to their assistance.

Our loss in the fight near Culpepper, which was most important, was a few killed and sixty-six wounded. The latter have arrived here, and are in the Douglas hospital. Our cavalry forces only retired a mile and a half after they were attacked by the combined forces of the enemy's infantry and cavalry, and held the enemy at bay there. We took about one hundred prisoners. Some of their wounded are in our hands, and have arrived here. The rebel prisoners in our hands say many of their dead lay upon the field near Culpepper, and their loss equals ours.

Our cavalry under Buford made three successive charges on the enemy.

A corps of infantry crossed the Rappahannock, and was in position to render Buford's cavalry efficient support.

According to the statement of the most intelligent of the prisoners here, the rebel force is so much scattered, watching our movements, that no general engagement is imminent at present. Per contra, our Union wounded in yesterday's fight think quite the contrary, though in everything else the wounded of both sides agree precisely.

The War in North Carolina.

WELDON, N. C., July 29.—At last accounts the Yankees were retreating below Jackson, destroying bridges as they went.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

Interesting Rumors and Reports from Dixie.

Jeff. Davis Reported Dead Again.

TALES OF DESERTERS AND REFUGEES.

NEWS FROM VICKSBURG, MEMPHIS, CORINTH AND NEW ORLEANS.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS AND WEST TENNESSEE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, August 3, 1863.

By the steamer Hillman, which arrived here late last night, I have Memphis papers of the 1st, also dispatches from your correspondent of that date. From the latter I have it that Jeff. Davis, President of the quasi Confederacy, is dead. There are no particulars. This rumor came through rebel sources, but reads too good to be true.

Movements at Vicksburg look towards Mobile, and a movement will undoubtedly take place at no very distant day. The editor of the *Bulletin* has conversed with gentlemen from the South representing seven seceded States. He places confidence in their statements. One from Georgia, lately in arms against the United States, acknowledges his error and says he was entirely mistaken in his estimation of the Northern people. The South have measured their strength with that of the Government and found the latter the stronger, and they are ready and waiting for some movement to be made looking to reunion and peace. Their experience of war, destitution and suffering is perfectly satisfactory. The time for deluding the South with highly wrought stories and false Confederate victories has passed. They no longer believe their official reports of such victories, having found so many false. The have seen State after State overrun with Federals, stronghold after stronghold taken by Union troops, and they give up all hopes of success. The armies of the Confederacy join in this feeling generally. A vast proportion of the rebel army is broken, disgusted, spiritless. The people are willing to correct their grand mistake, and will no longer be gulled by those who led them astray.

Mr. Hinds, the gentleman from whom the above facts were obtained, is substantiated by a letter, the editor of the *Bulletin* has received from Vicksburg, July 21st, from one John Mason, who has left the Confederate army. The following is a summary of the letter: The writer deserted the Confederate cause at Charleston, and now belongs to the Union army. The men at Charleston desired him to inform newspapers that if Gen. Beauregard did not surrender Charleston to the Union army in twenty-five days they (the men) would shoot him and all officers in command. They don't want to fight any longer. Lincoln gave the rebels ninety days to deliver up their arms and come back into the Union. Jeff. Davis and Beauregard would not listen to President Lincoln, and hence the South *has lost* all her slaves. Beauregard had better look out for himself, and Jeff. Davis had better look out for himself, and Jeff. Davis had better stop fighting and accept this offer.

There are others beside Mr. Mason who now condemn the secessionists for the loss of their property.

The steamer City of Madison has arrived here from New Orleans, 24th. She reports increased activity in the retail trade of that city. Among her passengers to Memphis were Major Gen. McArthur, Brig Gen. Thayer Brig. Gen. Mathias and Col. McCook. The latter arrived at Cairo last evening.

The remainder will soon come up North to recruit their health after a long term of arduous services.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Aug. 3.

The steamer *Jesse K. Bell* is just in from Vicksburg. Her news is stale and small in quantity. Everything is quiet below. On Friday last one hundred and twenty army wagons loaded with commissary stores, escorted by a squadron of the 20th Missouri cavalry, passed through Jonesboro and Murphreysboro, on their way to Cape Girardeau, thence to Bloomfield, Mo. This route is selected from the character of the roads, which on the Missouri side are very rough. At Jonesboro the cavalry raised the Union flag, and were insulted by some of the citizens, and one of the latter was shot by a cavalry man. They also had trouble at Murphreysboro, Ill. The flag did not remain up long after the cavalry crossed the river to Cape Girardeau. On the ensuing day, Saturday, sixteen of these same wagons proceeding westward, on the Missouri side near Whitewater, were gobbled up by rebel guerillas, their colored drivers carried off, a part only of the escort making their escape and way back to Cape Girardeau. The particulars were not learned when our informant left the Cape yesterday.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, Aug. 1st, VIA CAIRO, Aug. 3, 1863.

A gentleman from Arkansas arrived in this city yesterday, who left Desarc, Ark., on Friday of last week. At the time he left, Price was at Desarc, with one brigade. Marmaduke, with two brigades, was at Jacksonport, higher up on the White River. Dobbin, with a brigade, was at Morean, a village between White and St. Francis Rivers. His troops occupy Wittsburg.

A Federal courier, bearing dispatches to the authorities here, came to Ruins Hopefield, opposite this city, yesterday. He was escorted by fifty soldiers, who represent that the guerillas have taken alarm and have all gone westward in a great hurry.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CORINTH, July 29, VIA CAIRO, Aug. 3, 1863.

Gen. Addis' whole force of rebels has been ordered to West Tennessee. Yesterday, Col. Rowett, of the 7th Ill. infantry, in command of forces from this place, fell upon a portion of Col. Roddy's men, near Lexington, Tenn., and in a skirmish which followed, captured Col. Campbell and Capt. Clark, besides another Captain, two Lieutenants and twenty-five men. Campbell and Clark had instructions from Isham G. Horris for holding elections, and were to report to Gen. Pillow for authority to recruit. Their double plans were destroyed by being compelled to report, against their will, to Gen. Dodge.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 1, via CAIRO, Aug. 3.—Col. Hatch has succeeded in running Richardson and his band of guerillas, about one thousand strong, down into Mississippi, and has turned his attention to Gen. Pillow and his forces, who are in the neighborhood of Paris, Tenn.

Pillow is reported to have crossed the river at Paris on Sunday last with six regiments.

One of Gen. Dodge's scouts, who left Tuscumbia July 28th, has arrived at Corinth. He reports that Roddy has sent all his baggage and stores towards Rome, Ga.; but he still remains in the Tuscumbia valley with most of his forces.

He also reports that nearly one-half of the Alabamians in Bragg's army have deserted, taking their arms with them and are in the mountains refusing to go back.

Lieut. Davenport of the 26th Miss. Regiment, left Johnston's army four days ago. He reports that Johnston, with the bulk of his army is at Meridian. That part of it is under orders to go to Mobile, and part to Demopolis, and that part of his force is still west of Meridian, including all of the cavalry. They were perfectly ignorant of Grant's movements.

FROM HAVANA.

The Recent Great Fire.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—Advices from Havana to July 25th, state that everybody is talking about the great fire. Sixteen large stores were destroyed. The fire began on the 22d inst., and is still burning, although now confined to the ruins. With considerable exertion the railroad depot of the Guanaracoa R.R. was saved, on the preservation of which depended the fate of fifteen more stores. The fire is supposed to have commenced in some cotton, six hundred and seventy-two bales of which were destroyed, belonging to [illegible] and Englishmen. Large quantities of goods intended to be run through the Federal blockade, were also consumed. There were also burned large lots of harness, horse shoes, gin, saltpetre, nitre, percussion caps, sulphur, &c., &c.

There were also consumed 63,012 boxes sugar, valued at $1,234,216. Total losses estimated at $1,118,163, but this is decidedly under estimated. The General de Marine proposed to batter down the stores by broadsides from a frigate, hoping thus to put out the fire by means of the tumbling rubbish thus showered upon it, and thus save a portion of the contents. But Gen. Dulce would not permit. The French transport Milan was the first to send assistance, and their example was followed by Spanish men-of war, but this was done two hours after the warehouses were on fire.

KENTUCKY STATE ELECTION.

UNOINISM TRIUMPHANT BY 20,000 MAJORITY.

The Traitor Wickliffe Snuffed out

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 3.—The election for State officers passed off quietly to-day. Bromlette's majority over Wickliffe for Governor is 2,380; Union majority for Congress over Wolfe 2,500. Neighboring districts, as far as heard from, give large Union majorities.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 3.—The election in Kentucky, as far as known, passed off quietly.

The Union majority in the State will be about 20,000. Brutus Clay is certainly elected in the Ashland district.

The following returns have been received:

PARIS.—For Governor—Bromlette (Union), 206; Wickliffe (Dem.), 21. For Congress—Clay (Union), 306; Buckner (Dem.), 22; Boyle (Union), 1.

MAYSVILLE.—Bromlette, 353; Wickliffe, 3. For Congress—Wadsworth (Union), 313; Brown, 21.

LEXINGTON.—Bromlette, 618; Wickliffe, 107. Clay, 583; Buckner, 161; Boyle, 12.

GEORGETOWN.—Bromlette, 349; Wickliffe, 255. Clay, 305; Buckner, 299; Boyle, 13.

NICHOLASVILLE.—Bromlette, 152; Wickliffe, 2. Clay, 127; Buckner 19; Boyle, 16.

CYTHIANA.—Bromlette, 185; Wickliffe, 87. For Congress—Menzes (Dem.), 154; Smith (Union), 100.

COVINGTON.—Bromlette, 1,358; Wickliffe, 59. For Congress—Smith, 1,381; Menzes, 55; Leathe, 29.

FROM SAVANNAH.

Alarm Among the Citizens—They Expect the Capture of the City.

NEW YORK, August 3.—The Port Royal *Free South* says:

Savannah is deserted of troops. Several regiments had been sent to the relief of Vicksburg before our Charleston demonstration, and since the latter, three regiments of infantry and Col. Anderson's artillery, numbering 24 brass 12 pounders, have been sent via Augusta to Charleston, leaving for the defense of the city but 900 cavalry and 300 infantry and a battery of artillery. All the extensive batteries and fortifications before mentioned are for this reason only picketed and not garrisoned. The people of the city, thus left with batteries and guns, but no troops to make them available, have become greatly alarmed lest we should capture Savannah. They have been for the last two weeks sending valuables into the interior. They state that they are daily expecting to see a Yankee cheese box in sight, flanked by a land force. Gen. Mercier, who is in command, has repeatedly telegraphed to Gov. Brown for troops, but has invariably received the answer that there were no troops to send, and the inhabitants must protect themselves.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

The Rebel Raid at an End.

CINCINNATI, August 3.—Only ten wagons were captured and burned by Scott's rebels, at Stamford, Ky., instead of sixty, as reported. The *Gazette's* Lexington dispatch says that Scott's raid is concluded. Some 300 rebels effected a crossing of the Cumberland, leaving their stolen wagons, and other property, behind them. Four hundred prisoners captured from Scott's command, passed through Frankfort, to-day, for Louisville.

From the Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 3.—Arrived, ship Ocean Pearl, from Hong Kong, with 300 Chinese passengers. Her papers give an account of a terrible earthquake at Manilla, June 3d, ruining half the city and damaging every building. Two thousand lives were lost.

The bark Ford, from Korragarra, Japan, June 24th, reports the loss of the ship W. King, in the China Seas, bound for San Francisco. Her crew and 450 Chinese passengers were taken by the American steamer Wyoming to Samode.

The Japanese government paid $400,000 indemnity for the murder of Richardson, but refused to surrender the murderers, alleging them to be subjects of Prince Gotsama, who refused to give them up. The government pretended inability to take them.

The British Admiral proposed to proceed to Gotsama's principality and take them. The government declined, contending that it would be virtually making war upon Japan. Negotiations concerning the murders are still pending. The foreign residents are very apprehensive that war is inevitable.

A Mistaken Battle—Two Federal Forces Assault Each Other.

LEAVENWORTH, Aug. 3.—Capt. Harvey, at Westford, Mo., learning that it was the intention of the guerillas to attack a large train which left Kansas City for Santa Fe the latter part of July, started in pursuit with one company of Kansas Volunteers. He overtook the train, finding it had been robbed, and started forward after the robbers, when he came upon Capt. Colegan, with a Co. of 9th Kansas, who had come from Santa Fe to meet the train, each supposing he had found the enemy. Colegan drew his men up in line of battle, ordered a charge, and a severe fight ensued, in which many were killed and wounded, before the mistake was discovered.

Alleged Frauds of Army Contractors.

HARRISBURG, Pa, July 31.—It is reported that a United States officer, who has been placed under arrest within a few days, in complicity with other officials and contractors, has defrauded the Government in large amounts upon contracts for horses furnished in this city. Our troops were not sufficiently supplied with subsistence, and we understand that the Governor has asked the Secretary of War to investigate the subject, in order that those who are liable shall be exposed and punished.

The Buried Soldiers at Gettysburg.

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 2.

DEPARTMENT SUSQUEHANNA, HEADQUARTERS,
GETTYSBURG, PA., July 31, 1863.

During the months of August and September, no corpse will be allowed to be disinterred from any of the burying grounds, cemeterries or battle grounds of Gettysburg. The health of the soldiers and citizens of this community requires the stringent enforcement of this order, and any violation of it reported to these headquarters will meet with summary and severe punishment.

By command of A. C. ALTEMAN,
Colonel 36th Reg't, Comd'g Post.

The War in Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, August 3.—The *Commercial's* Lexington dispatch says: The rebels under Scott burned a train of sixty wagons *en route* from Camp Nelson for forage.

Saunders overhauled the rebels five miles north of Somerset, on Saturday, captured Cols Ashby and Ackelson, and 181 men.

Col. Basil Duke, and fifty-two other officers have been removed from Johnson's Island and are now confined in the Columbus penitentiary with Morgan.

Wreck of the Whaler Newark.

BOSTON, July 31, 1863.—Captain Nathan L. Smith, of the whaling bark Newark, which sailed from New Bedford in October, 1859, writes to her owners in that city from the island of Java, describing the total wreck of his vessel in the Malay Archipelego in April last. The Newark had 1,700 barrels of sperm oil. The officers and crew escaped in boats. The vessel and cargo were insured in New Bedford for nearly $85,000.

The Soldiers' Cemetery at Gettysburg.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 31.—Arrangements have been made to purchase a part of the battle-field at Gettysburg for a cemetery, in which it is proposed to gather the remains of our dead. The ground embraces the point of the desperate attack made upon the left center of our army. Eight other States have already united with Pennsylvania in this project.

Boldness of a Rebel Vessel.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—The Confederate steamer Beauregard, after attempting to run the blockade at Charleston, returned to Nassau, about the 25th of July, and passed close to an American cruiser off Nassau while entering the harbor.

American Telegraph Company.

NEW YORK, August 3.—The American telegraph has opened an office for general business, at 314 Broadway, near the corner of Pearl street, at the office of the Mercantile Agency, also at the corner of Beaver and William street.

Young Substitutes Permitted.

PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 29, 1863.

To R. Grant Bammell, Esq., Phila., Pa.:

Substitutes between 18 and 20 will be accepted, with consent of parents.

[illegible], Provost Marshal General.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Arabia.

AMERICAN QUESTION IN ENGLAND.

The Case of Poland and its Tendency

HALIFAX, Aug. 3.—The Arabia, from Liverpool the 25th, via Queenstown 26th, arrived here this afternoon.

The Marine Insurance Company had reported the loss of £150,000 by the capture of the ship B. F. Hoxie.

An anti-Southern association was being formed at Manchester to counteract the influence, and correct the misrepresentations of the slave-holders Confederacy, and to employ all means against a recognition of the Confederate States.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* thinks that with Grant's army force to co-operate with Rosecrans, there is no ground for speaking hopefully of the prospects of the Confederacy unless Lee is able to reverse their misfortune by a great victory.

In the House of Commons on the 23d, the subject of the foreign enlistment act was introduced by Mr. Cobden, who referred to the proceedings of the Alabama, Florida and Virginia, all built in British ports for the Confederate service. He said it was well known that two iron-clad ships were being built at Liverpool for the same purpose, and he believed that if they were allowed to leave England the result would be a declaration of war on the part of the American government. American shipping had almost become valueless in consequence of the seizures made by the Confederate cruisers, and he implored the Government to take steps to prevent the departure of these vessels. He was informed that the American Government took note of the value of every vessel captured, and debted it to Her Majesty's Government. He was further informed that the American Minister had made a formal claim upon England to indemnify American ship owners for their losses.

No doubt the claim was repudiated by her majesty's Government, but out of disputed claims of this nature an expensive and disastrous war might result.

Mr. Laird, referring more particularly to the case of the Alabama, said everything had been done in broad day light. He taunted Cobden with pursuing a course which, while it would enable his friends in the North to get all they wanted, would put a stop in England to a legitimate branch of industry.

He accused the Americans of having built ships of war for the Russians during the Crimean war, and with raising recruits in Ireland since the outbreak of the present conflict.

Lord Palmerston defended the course which the Government had taken, and said he could see no distinction in principle between selling arms to the Federals and selling ships to the Confederates. He appealed to the principle laid down on the subject by the Americans themselves. It was of course true that England had a municipal law bearing on the question, but the Government had carried out that law to the best of their ability, and that law which they saw no reason to alter to suit the emergencies of a foreign power, they would continue to enforce as far as possible for them to do

Mr. Cobden was prevented, on a point of order, from reading a letter from Gideon Welles, in Parliament. The letter nevertheless is published in the papers. It is dated 19th of April, and is addressed to Chas. Summer's, and refers to Mr. Laird's statement in Parliament that his firm had been approached in 1861 by the agents of the Government relative to building war vessels for the North.

Mr. Welles asserts that neither directly or indirectly was application made by his authority to Mr. Laird, or any other foreign shipbuilder, for the construction of vessels for the American Government. Advances were made to him, however, on behalf of numerous English and other foreign shipbuilders, but he declined in every instance any proposition to build, or proceed to build, vessels for the Federal navy abroad.

Mr. Laird asserts that he is prepared to maintain the truth of his former statement and offered to place the proof in Lord Palmerston's hands.

THE POLISH QUESTION.—The Paris papers continue to evince a strong war feeling. The *Siecle* regards the Russian reply as a defiance. Great irritation is also reported at Vienna. It is asserted that the French Government has resolved upon the terms of response to Gortschakoff's dispatch, and would forthwith communicate them.

Latest intelligence asserts that England, France and Russia were in active communication, and the accord was perfect.

Polish affairs were debated in both houses of the English Parliament on the 24th, and general dissatisfaction was expressed at the Russian reply. Earl Malsbury blamed the government for not pressing the policy of non-intervention adopted towards America.

Corrections of Mistakes in Drafting.

The following official order has been issued:

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST MARSHAL
GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 22, '63.

CIRCULAR NO. 59.—Whenever any drafted men shall show to the Board of Enrollment of the district to which he may have been enrolled, that he was properly enrolled an alien, a non-resident of the district, not of proper age, or in the service on the 3d of March, 1863, he shall be discharged by the Board, and his place in the quota shall not be filled from the fifty per cent. drawn in addition to the quota to supply vacancies created by exemptions arising under the second section of the enrollment act.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

Punishment for Furnishing Vessels to Run the Blockade.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Acting Attorney General Coffey has given an opinion in response to an inquiry of the Secretary of State, that persons dispatching American vessels from our own ports, in ballast, to neutral ports, and thence to run the blockade, are liable to punishment as criminals, under the second section of the act of July 17, 1862, chapter 195, "to suppress insurrection," &c.

Whether such vessels actually run the blockade, or after leaving the neutral port are captured in the attempt to run the blockade, or whether they even fail to reach the neutral port, such vessels are liable to capture as prizes of war from the moment they leave our own port, and their right of capture imposing on our cruisers the duty of capture. The mere fact of starting such vessels on their guilty errand, irrespective of the point they may reach on the voyage, amounts to assisting the rebellion within the statute.

The Wounded Soldiers at Gettysburg.

[Gettysburg Cor. Cincinnati Gazette, July 27th.]

Since the great battle of Gettysburg has been terminated the patriotic ladies and gentlemen of the loyal States have been performing a work which challenges history to produce a parallel. Although the good old State of Maryland has decidedly led off, other States are doing their best to emulate her in rendering aid and comfort to our poor wounded soldiers. The different relief associations of the city of Baltimore are foremost in this good work. It would astonish you to see the vast amount of supplies that have been, and are yet, arriving here daily. In addition to its very large distributions to the hospitals, the Sanitary Commission has sent to Gettysburg since the battle over ten tons of fresh bread, twenty thousand pounds of fresh mutton and poultry, ten thousand pounds condensed beef soup, twelve thousand pounds condensed milk, ten thousand pounds of fresh butter, fifteen thousand dozen of fresh eggs, ten tons of fresh vegetables, five thousand pounds of chocolate, five thousand pairs of shoes and slippers, one ton of tamarinds, five hundred boxes of lemons and oranges, together with several car loads of jellies, wines, spirits, cordials, sponges, towels, lint, bandages, socks, besides a large amount of shirts, drawers, sheets, pillows and other hospital clothing. All these articles have been wholly supplied by voluntary contribution. Among the great workers in the cause that are devoting all their time and talents, and putting forth all their energies in the work of physicians, agents, nurses, &c., are Mr. Douglas, Dr. Cooper, Dr. Cheney, Dr. Anderson, Professor Steiner and Dr. Brink. Among the most active, acting as nurses from a distance, we notice Mr. James Williams, from Illinois, Martin A. Reeder, of Indiana, Samuel Blake, of Michigan, John H. Craig, of Wisconsin, and Joshua Colt, of Ohio, with a large corps of relief agents, and last, but not least, the thousands of ladies who are here, principally from the city of Baltimore, yet several from other cities, who, like angels, are ministering to the wants of the helpless soldiers, feeding them with a spoon some nice delicacy they have prepared, encouraging them to be of good cheer, doing all in their power to hold up their despairing condition, and when all is done that human aid can render, when life flickers and approaching dissolution is at hand, she takes the place of a wife, mother, or sister, in smoothing the pillow on which rests the dying soldier, who soon bids farewell to earthly strife and closes his eyes in death.

The soldiers and country owe a debt of everlasting gratitude for these self-sacrificing and patriotic ladies and gentlemen who have left friends and the comforts of home, working day and night, paying their own expenses and board out of their own funds, serving the country free of charge, giving all their energies for the good of the glorious stars and stripes that now wave over the once desecrated city of Gettysburg.

A Difference.

Gen. Dumont, member of Congress elect from Indiana, has settled a lot of contraband negroes on his farm, on the Bluff road, a few miles south of Indianapolis, who, according to one of the Indianapolis papers, "are worse than a lot of Methodist preachers in their love of chickens." The neighbors complain that their stocks of barn-yard fowls have been exhausted since the General's colony was established, and that their gardens and orchards suffered terribly.—*N. Y. World.*

How about the New York mob that butchered negroes, mutilated men, women and children, and destroyed half a million dollars worth of property and stole as much more? The World finds no fault with them.

A Short Chapter on John A. Roebuck, M. P., &c.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

"'Tis not what he is, but where he is that put my thoughts in action."

That John A. Roebuck was born out of wedlock, is no fault of his, or can it well be said with propriety that after Col. Roebuck's death, his support and education coming from the Governor General of Canada as a bounty for his mother's unchastity, was his fault, but a man of such origin ought at least to act with becoming modesty and prudence, and I would be the last one to exhume the subject, were it not for Mr. Roebuck's conduct in relation to our affairs. When he speaks of official arrogance in the British Minister who snubbed him for his extra diplomacy with Louis Napoleon, and when he dubs the American Cabinet upstarts, he forgets the old adage of "those who live in glass houses." When he deprecates the bloodshed in our civil war he ought to be told that he would be better employed while visiting the great parvenu of France, if he had reminded him of his bloody deeds in Mexico, instead of urging his interference in our affairs.

John A. Roebuck went to London as an adventurer about the year 1830, with just about the pecuniary means to get him there. Soon after his arrival he wrote an article for the Westminster Review, on the subject of Canadian grievances, which pleased the late Joseph Hume. Mr. Hume was a wealthy retired merchant of the radical reform school in politics; he went to the editor of the Review and sought the author of the article on Canadian grievances, and was told that he was a young man from Canada by the name of Roebuck. Mr. Hume thereupon invited him to dine with him, and after a long conversation, he asked him if he would not like to go to Parliament. Roebuck answered that he would like it very well, but he had not the means to support himself in Parliament, nor had he a constituency. Mr. Hume answered that if he choose to go he, (Mr. H.) would obviate both the objections. accordingly, he took Roebuck to Bath, where Mr. Hume was very popular, and introduced him to some leading friends, and told them that Mr. Roebuck was a young man in whom he had great confidence, and wished the people of Bath to elect him to Parliament. The radical party of Bath were so strong that they elected him by a show of hands, without the formality of a poll, and as long as Mr. Hume lived he supported him in Parliament; but at Mr. Hume's death this was cut off, and John was obliged to seek another constituency, and I believe now represents Sheffield. Since Mr. Hume's death he has turned Tory, and supports himself by dirty parliamentary jobs, and is hired to engineer the British recognition of our traitors and rebels.

This is a brief history of John A. Roebuck. Should it ever meet his eye, I hope he will be proud of it.

S. C. F.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, July 31.

Gen. Meade's Sons Drafted in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—Two sons of Gen. Meade were drafted to-day.

THE CONFISCATION ACT.—It is intimated that one of the first acts of the next Congress will be the amending of the present confiscation law, so as to deprive armed rebels of their property perpetually. The present law only confiscates property during the life of the disloyal person, after which the property goes again to his or her heirs.

Marine Losses for July.

[From the N. Y. World.]

We publish below our monthly table of marine losses for the past month, showing an aggregate of thirty vessels. Of this number eight were ships, seven were barks, three were brigs, ten were schooners, one was a steamer, and one a sloop. Of the above, nine were captured and burned, three are missing (supposed lost,) one was abandoned at sea, and one sunk after collision. The total value of the property lost, missing, and destroyed by the rebel cruisers is estimated at $2,031,800.

	Vessels.	Value.
Total losses for January	44	$1,435,330
Total losses for February	30	1,384,200
Total losses for March	44	1,531,000
Total losses for April	41	2,151,500
Total losses for May	38	2,301,000
Total losses for June	49	2,301,300
Total losses for July	30	2,031,800
Total for seven months	284	$14,288,200

New Advertisements.

☞ C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn street, is authorized to receive advertisements for this and all the leading Northwestern papers.

☞ For Wants, For Sale, Boarding, For Rent, Found, Lost &c., see Fourth Page.

THE MORNING SUN WAS rising fast, when onwards through Chicago past a youth who bore 'mid crowd and din, a placard with this strange design,
Cartes de Visite, Two Dollars per dozen,
At Everitt's Art Gallery, 137 Lake street.
au4-k43-1t HAYNIAS.

PURE ISABELLA AND CATAWBA WINES,
SWEET, DRY AND SPARKLING.
Homeopathic Pharmacy, cor. Clark and Madison-sts.
au4-k37-1t C. S. HALSEY.

FOR SUPERIOR CITY AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.—The staunch and fast sailing Side Wheel Steamer
SUNBEAM,
Capt. WM. DOUGALL,
Will leave her Dock, first above Rush Street Bridge, for above ports on WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 5th, at 8 o'clock
For Freight or Passage apply on board or to
A. E. GOODRICH,
au4-k36-2t Nos. 6 and 8 River street

EMBROIDERIES.—Just opened three cases
EMBROIDERIES,
Comprising Bands, Trimmings, Setts and Collars. Will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, regardless of cost, by the manufacturer, at 78 Lake street, Chicago, (up stairs.) [au4-k48-3t] CHAS. SURPLUS.

HAMS! HAMS! HAMS!
To GROCERS AND RETAILERS!
I will sell the best kind of Sugar Cured Hams at
NINE CENTS PER POUND.
LOUIS RICHBERG, corner of Union street and Milwaukee avenue, au4-k37-1w

HOUSEKEEPERS SHOULD ask their grocers for
PRESSING'S PURE CIDER VINEGAR.
WARRANTED PURE AND TO KEEP PICKLES.
au4-k33-3tnet

ATTENTION SIR KNIGHTS.
A Stated Conclave of Apollo Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, will be held at their Asylum Masonic Temple, this (TUESDAY) evening, August 4th, at 7½ o'clock. J. A. MONTGOMERY, Recorder.
au4-k74-1t

LADIES LOYAL LEAGUE.
There will be a meeting of the Ladies Loyal League at the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, Aug 5th, at 3 o'clock P. M.
au4-2t BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT.

OFFICE CHICAGO WEST DIVISION RAILWAY COMPANY.
The Randolph street Bridge being open for repairs, the Randolph street passengers will take the Madison street cars to the Madison street bridge and omnibuses from thence to the cars on Randolph street, West Side, without extra charge.
au4-k61-3t WM. H. OVINGTON, Secretary.

WHITE SPRING WHEAT.
The subscriber will have a few bushels of the above Spring Wheat for sale about the first of September. It is as white as White Winter Wheat, and will yield from one-third to one-half more than any other kind of wheat. I will send a sample of the wheat to any one that will send me their address. B. LESTER, Ringwood, McHenry County, Ill. au4-k71-1tdaw

CARRIAGE HORSE.—I will board and take good care of
A CARRIAGE HORSE
For the privilege of using it for light driving three or four days in each week. Address Post Office Box 495.
au4-k80-1t

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK OF
AMERICAN WATCHES
Also, Jurgensen & Nardin Chronometers.
NOWLIN & McELWAIN,
87½ Clark street, opposite Sherman House.
au4-k69-3tnet

LOOK AT THIS.—Green & Wing will, during the month of August, sell a large size Photograph, beautifully colored in Oil or Water colors, and good gilt or rosewood frame for only
SIX DOLLARS.
Get your old Ambrotypes Photographed.
Get your old Daguerreotypes Photographed.
And don't fail to get your own face Photographed. Before this month is out, for in all probability there will never again be an opportunity for procuring this style of work for such a price in this or any other city. Please call and examine specimens and see for yourselves at 90 South Clark-st., opp. the Sherman House.
FRANK GREEN. [au4-k79-1t] LEVI WING.

BOOK-KEEPER.—We are in want of one who understands Book-Keeping in all of its details—Discounts, Averaging Accounts, Balances, &c. Business Wholesale. Party must give best of references from this city or from former employers as to their HONESTY, accuracy, &c.
We want one who is Quick, of naturally active temperament.
We also want a smart, active man for Entry and Corresponding Clerk. Salary for former from $600 to $800, latter $300 to $400. Answer with references to "B-K and Entry Clerk," Tribune office. au4-k82-1t

CHICAGO DRIVING PARK ASSOCIATION.—There will be a Trot on the grounds of the Chicago Driving Park Association, on
TUESDAY, August 4th,
At 4 o'clock P. M.,
For a member's purse of $125. Heats—the best three in five. The following horses are named to go:
W. F. Myrick's "David"
James Van Kirk's "Black Diamond,"
D. A. Gage's "Reindeer," and
C. E. Swan's Sorrel Mare.
The gates will open at 3 o'clock; horses to start precisely at 4 o'clock.
Admission for each person, 50 cents; for each carriage drawn by one or two horses, 50 cents; for each saddle horse, 25 cents.
[illegible]
CHARLES D. [illegible]

New Advertisements.

SAFES
OUR FRIENDS AT
CANTON, ILL., HAMPTON, IOWA,
HENRY, ILL., CLINTON, IA.,
ELGIN, ILL., DAVENPORT, IA.,
AURORA, ILL., ANAMOSA, IA.,
DWIGHT, ILL., OSHKOSH, WIS.,
PEKIN, ILL., FOND DU LAC, WIS.,
JOLIET, ILL., KENOSHA, WIS.,
OTTAWA, ILL., WAUKEGAN, ILL.,
PRINCETON, ILL., MILWAUKEE, WIS.,
DE'LEITH, ILL., GRAND HAVEN, MICH.,
KANKAKEE, ILL., KALAMAZOO, MICH.,
MATTOON, ILL., MARSHALL, MICH.,
And others in our city who have ordered
DIEBOLD, BAHMANN & CO'S
Fire and Burglar Proof Safes,
[illegible]
New Styles,
For sale only by
F. W. PRATT,
au4-k47-1t 13 LASALLE STREET.

FINE AND STAPLE GROCERIES.
I call the attention of consumers to my large and varied assortment of STAPLE and FINE
GROCERIES
CONSISTING IN PART OF
COFFEES AND TEAS,
OF THE FINEST QUALITIES,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
FRUITS.
Preserved Fish, Potted Meats,
English Pickles, Olives,
SARDINES, OILS,
Foreign and American Cheese,
WORCESTERSHIRE,
And other ENGLISH and EAST INDIAN SAUCES, &c., &c.
HAVANA CIGARS,
OF THE FINEST BRANDS,
OLD COGNAC BRANDIES,
GIN, RUM,
Bourbon, Rye, Irish and Scotch
WHISKIES.
SHERRIES, MADEIRAS,
PORTS, CLARETS,
CATAWBAS, BURGUNDIES,
AND OTHER
WINES.
Champaignes and Hocks
Of the most celebrated brands.
SCOTCH ALES, LONDON PORTER, DUBLIN STOUT,
And every article in the Grocery line for
FAMILY USE,
Guaranteed to be all of the best quality and at low prices.
J. B. HODGES,
49 State Street.
jy9-k128-3tnet

FALL TRADE.
We are fully prepared for Fall Trade with an
UNEQUALLED STOCK
OF EVERY GRADE OF
Seasonable Goods,
Purchased before the LATE ADVANCE, which we shall SELL REGULARLY, at less than
New York Prices.
We advise early purchases, as with active Fall trade, goods will bring higher prices.
ORDERS WILL RECEIVE PARTICULAR ATTENTION.
BOWEN BROTHERS,
Importers, Jobbers and Commission Dealers in
DRY GOODS,
Notions, Woolens and Worsted Goods, &c., &c.
74 & 76 LAKE STREET,
CHICAGO, ILL.
au3-k30-net

1863. STEAMBOATS. 1863.
A First Class Boat will leave Goodrich's Dock, foot above Rush Street Bridge,
Every Morning, (Sundays Excepted) At 9 O'Clock.
FOR MILWAUKEE, KENOSHA, RACINE, PORT WASHINGTON, SHEBOYGAN, MANITOWOC AND TWO RIVERS.
Extending their trips to Kewaunee and Wolf River every Friday, [illegible]
RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.
[illegible]
A. E. GOODRICH.

LILLIE'S PATENT CHILLED AND WROUGHT IRON
Burglar and Fire-Proof
SAFES!
Improved Bank Locks.
A. L. WINNE, 58 Dearborn street.

AURORA SEMINARY.
[illegible]
G. W. QUEREAU, [illegible]

CLAPP & GOADBY,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
[illegible]

SEND FOR THOMAS & CO'S
PURE LEMON SYRUP, PURE RASPBERRY, FRUIT SYRUPS,
[illegible]

PORTABLE ENGINES.
WOOD'S PATENT
[illegible]

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1863.

EUROPEAN DESIGNS IN AMERICA.

"European policy is a deep game, which Americans can poorly guess at," was the remark, to us, lately, of a naturalized American. We replied: "True; but its drift may sometimes be discovered in acts." What may be presumed to be that policy in regard to America, as seen in the clear, historical events and movements abroad in connection with the so-called American war?

Several facts at once present themselves. The most prominent is the essential unity of the policy of the European States—first, in general matters; secondly, in relation to the American war.

It is clear that for many years, aside from particular interests of individual States and rulers, one idea has pervaded all the States, namely: protection against the immense and formidable power of Russia. The Cossac has been the dread of Europe since the days of the first Napoleon. The combination to this end was headed by England and France, who, by the Crimean war, dictated the peace which followed. The Italian war, led by France and sanctioned by England, humiliated and crippled Russia's chief ally, Austria. The family alliances of England with Prussia and Denmark, secure their adhesion to the general European policy of the day; while Spain and other inferior powers—of small account as enemies, though not insignificant as allies—are compelled to give adhesion to the policy of the ruling States.

That the political unity we allege, with its aim, is real, is shown by the late action of Europe towards Poland. Even Austria and Prussia, partitioners with Russia of Poland, are now *en accord* with the leading European powers, in giving encouragement to the Polish revolutionists and dictating terms to Russia. Russia must be crippled, hemmed in, and kept at bay. Europe shall dictate to her; not she to Europe.

When the late Senator Douglas visited Russia, he is reported to have had a personal interview with the Emperor, who remarked to him, that "there were but two genuine powers in the world—Russia and the United States—all others were hybrids." The remark may be now recalled, at a time when the policy of Europe towards the United States is so mysteriously developing itself. What that policy definitely is, we may not affirm. But certain facts are beyond question. What have we seen, from the commencement of our struggle? To assert that the almost universal leaning of European sympathy has been for the South, and a corresponding coolness shown towards the North, and the legitimate Government, is but to echo the general sentiment, abroad and at home—in other words, Europe, as a unit, desired the dissolution of the American Union. Here was no question of religion or humanity. Catholic France and Protestant England are one; while the anti-slavery sentiment both of Great Britain and the continent concur in resisting all influence of the President's Proclamation, and the manifest antagonism of feeling and interest, North and South, on the subject of slavery, to conciliate their good will for the North, or inspire a just abhorrence of the inhuman designs of the founders of a Southern Confederacy. European Catholics, whose religion and church canons are repugnant to human slavery, which they have ever denounced, are found in sympathy with the plotters of a slaveholders' rebellion; while the representatives of that church here (with a few illustrious exceptions) are found arrayed in questionable attitude towards the legitimate, constitutional Government, on whose success, under God, rests all our hope for our country's future.

It is evident, that not religion, not humanity merely, but political policy now governs Europe in her judgment, sentiments and acts towards us; and that, in that policy, Europe, in the main, is a unit. In demonstration of this, let it be remembered, that the only European State which has given to our legitimate Government a frank, full and unqualified expression of sympathy, is Russia. With the exception of Russia, the European States have but one policy towards our imperilled Republic. What is its nature? Let the facts answer.

In the first fact that appeared was a meditated, expressed purpose of intervention, led by England and France. But intervention, all knew, meant separation—virtual dissolution of the Republic. It was not the policy of friends.

Again, studious pains were from the beginning taken (with a few noble and magnanimous exceptions) to misrepresent, all over Europe, the sentiments, the designs and achievements of the North, and to give a color of justice, honor and virtue to the treasonable acts and intentions of the South.

But, further, three events of significance have occurred, which require a more extended consideration. First, the general European acknowledgment of the South as a belligerent, at the opening of the rebellion; the material aid furnished to the South from the beginning, and now continued; and third, the Mexican invasion and occupation, now in progress of complete development. The first—a new stroke of policy, adopted suddenly and hastily—was vindicated as a necessary condition of neutrality. But as a fact, it gave a European countenance and sanction to the rebellion, and opened the way to the material aid which, otherwise, must have been denied. That act of recognition as belligerents was the act virtually, of all Europe—Europe as a unit in her policy. We look now to the material aid which followed. Why was it given? Why has it been continued—fleets of war ships built, armed, manned, and sent forth to prey on the commerce of a friendly nation; swarms of merchant vessels with munitions of war breaking our blockades, and giving aid and comfort to the rebels? Whatever the motive, one fact was patent. The South, without navy, without arms and munitions, and without adequate means for their manufacture, could not long struggle against her powerful antagonist, the North. Were peace the motive, the war must be speedily terminated by the irresistible power and resources of the North. But the aid thus given would prolong the war, exhaust both parties, and place them alike at the bidding of a united Europe. Such were the facts foreseen and well known. The issue tests the motive of the act. What must be judged of a policy having such clear and certain issues?

But this is not all. The people of the North, and its government, stung with the sense of seemingly premeditated and aggravated wrong, protested as one against such injustice, yet bearing all with the "patience of hope," in the belief of redress. But from whence has redress come? What European power has united in our protest? England alone has been the chief aggressor, but with the tacit consent of all. Europe is virtually a unit in thus arming, strengthening and encouraging the rebellious movement, which, so encouraged, is to place us all alike at the feet of European power and supremacy.

[illegible] the Mexican invasion and occupation, now accomplished, is a significant re-[illegible] of our impression of the one [illegible] policy of Europe.

That project, it is well known, is now being carried out by one power—France—and for alleged reasons peculiar to France. But it is well remembered, that it began in a proposed coalition of three powers—Great Britain, France and Spain. Such a coalition, and of just such powers, would [illegible] the [illegible], would startle North and South too profoundly, might re-unite our broken country and defeat its own ends. The withdrawal of England and [illegible] the same designs [illegible] of the three powers, nor has a voice of remonstrance been raised in Europe against the designs or the acts of the French Emperor. On the contrary, the new Imperial throne of Mexico, evidently founded by the preconcert of Europe, is now offered as a lure for the adhesion of a new and powerful party to the old coalition—Austria—with no opposition, no dissent from any court of Europe, rather with an applauding enthusiasm hardly to have been expected. Surely the unity of Europe, in its policy in regard to America, is no illusion of fancy, in the face of this powerful and unopposed combination.

But the issue of Mexican occupation is what it most behooves Americans to heed, and what illustrates the evidently premeditated policy of the coalition and its European supporters. The European occupation and control of Mexico is not merely a check upon republican ambition, North or South, in its possible aim at Southern extension. The chief merit of it lies in the new position in which the Republic, North and South, is left—England covering our North with its command of the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes—Spain, England and France, and other States of Europe in the possession of the West India Islands—safe resorts for European fleets, armies and supplies; while our yet new and unprotected Pacific States and their exhaustless mines; with our more southerly frontier lands west of the Mississippi, with the Mississippi River itself, will, by the occupation of Mexico by foreign powers, be completely open and accessible to foreign armies, however successful we might prove in the defence and security of our Atlantic sea-board. In other words, by the possession and control of Mexico, Europe can calmly look on, as the Republic wastes its strength, and impoverishes its finances, having fully at command all the means of enforcing the policy, which it has so long and unitedly been concocting, of subjecting this nation, hereafter, to its behests. The Europe which gave a King to Greece, and is now exalting Mexico to an Empire, can hardly be expected early to pause in its irresistible and gigantic schemes for the civilization, peace and happiness of the world. Mexico, rent with faction, strife and perpetual anarchy, is an example to be pondered, in its woes, its fall, and its fate, by the great Republic who first gave to that unfortunate people the inspiration of freedom, in return for which comes the menace of the same sad fate—the sure issue of national division and strife.

Whatever may be the issue of events, or the result of European policy (all depending, in our belief, mainly upon the unanimity, good sense and loyalty of our people) one thing hardly need to be demonstrated, and that is, that, determining as the people of the United States may or may not, the slavery agitation now pending, that question can have but one solution, under the arbitration of Europe, and that is, its ultimate and complete abolition.

If then the question of slavery and its concomitants be the vital issue of the present rebellion, it is only submitted to us, whether that issue shall be wisely, promptly and amicably settled by ourselves, or it shall be left by us to a foreign domination to determine. True to our Republic, and our nationality, faithful to the cause of legitimate freedom, and the momentous interests of enlightened republicanism, it is not yet too late to vindicate the American Independence won by the blood of the fathers, and transmit sound, unimpaired and impregnable to all foreign intrusion or assault the blessings of free government and the elements of national power, prosperity and greatness.

COMMODORE DUPONT.

Few officers in either army or navy have been maligned with so little cause as Commodore Dupont, lately relieved from the command of the blockading squadron off Charleston. After his withdrawal from the first attack, and almost before the shattered iron clads had been repaired, a hue and cry was raised against the Commodore because he did not renew the attack instanter, although at the risk of annihilation. The sordid charge of covetousness for prize money was made by one correspondent. The Commodore would not take Charleston because he would thereby seal up the means of making money by the capture of blockade runners! Another wiseacre makes the discovery that the Commodore did not renew the attack because he had no confidence in his iron-clads. These allegations were made and copied into journals, and, we regret, into our own, based wholly upon the imagination of correspondents. The result of the recent Court of Inquiry completely exonerates Commodore Dupont from the charges so liberally made against him, and proves him to have been an officer who gallantly did his duty in the first attack, and only refused to make the second, because, under the circumstances, it would have eventuated in disaster irreparable.

NEW BOOKS.

JAMES BARNET, *of* 189 *Lake street, Chicago*, has published an excellent book called "Coast Pilot for the Lakes," which, with the map that accompanies it, should be in the hands of all Captains of vessels, and persons any way engaged in the navigation of these waters. It was written by an old Pilot, as we understand, and was printed and altogether got up in this city, and is a creditable and useful performance.

MAY'S CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND—Vol. I. Boston: Crosby & Nichols; Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

This is the second volume of a very important work, which will prove a valuable addition to every English and American library. It is a careful constitutional history of England upon the accession of George the Third down to the present time; containing lucid sketches of political parties, and movements, and a very complete account of Parliamentary transactions. The state of parties from 1801 to 1830, and from thence to 1860, is detailed with a good deal of ability, and will be found serviceable to American enquirers who seek information respecting the political history of this important period. There could not, of course, be given, in a single volume, all the minutiæ of the great events which have transpired in England during the years which this work professes to cover; but no event of any moment is omitted, and a clear, vigorous outline of the entire civil, and political action of the country is presented to the reader. We can hardly speak too highly of this work as a useful book of reference for political and historical purposes.

THE GOSPEL OF HARMONY FOR HUMANITY—BY MRS. E. GOODRICH WILLARD. Chicago: John Walsh.

There are always much smarter people in every city and town than the world knows anything about; and it sometimes happens that these private persons come out "forty thousand strong, when nobody thought of such a thing," and surprise the old literary and political stagers with their talents. We like to welcome such into the ranks to which they, of right, belong. And to-day we have a chance of this sort, in the person of a lady who writes a book, which she rather quaintly calls "The Gospel of Harmony for Humanity." Why this book was written at all the lady knows best, and she says she could not help it. It certainly does not accord well with the atmosphere of Chicago, and is not at all likely to be popular any where. Not that it lacks ability, for it is full of ability, but because the transcendental, Swedenborgean, and shall we say spiritualistic? tone and character of it are not adapted to the popular American mind. We find, however, many noble truths well expressed in its pages, and sometimes a profound spiritual insight which belongs rather to the days of Jacob Behmen, George Fox, and the mystics, than to our own. It would be difficult to give an idea of the kind of literature which this is, or the theories which it embodies, without entering pretty largely into a disquisition of the entire subject which it treats. It is an attempt to demonstrate the natural and spiritual harmonies which are the law of human progress; and whether we like the manner in which it is executed, or believe in the truths, and seeings, and spiritual discernments of the writer, we cannot fail to recognize the high Christian morality which runs through the book, and to be thankful for it.

There are other short treatises contained in it besides this Gospel of Harmony, which will, however, find many thoughtful and delighted readers. The "Reply to Man's Long-standing Question of Woman's Cruel Treatment to her Erring and Outcast Sister" is one of these, and it is an ingenious and true defense of woman, in this respect, and an earnest, affectionate plea for the unhappy outcasts, which all young men should read. The "Sphere of Woman—Past, Present, and Future," is also a wise and generous paper—although, of necessity, a little liable to the charge of special pleading. The writer thinks that the increasing employments which are turning up constantly for women will, in the end, make them as independent as men, and be the natural check to prostitution, which has its origin, for the most part, in destitution and want.

Another treatise styled "The Human, or Man and Woman," commences with these startling sentences: "Woman is not yet discovered; you find only men, and their wives, and daughters. Search a little deeper, you will discover their sweet-hearts, and concubines. Man absorbs everything. Man keeps woman, as he keeps his dog and horse. To-day, the true woman lives only in a few noble minds."

GREECE AND RUSSIA—BY BAYARD TAYLOR. New York: G. P. Putnam; Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

Bayard Taylor is so well known, and his books of travel are so widely appreciated, that we do not feel called upon to make any extended notice of the present beautiful reprint of his "Greece and Russia." The book is printed with exquisite taste, on a superb paper, and is a perfect gem of typographical art. The binding is done in a plain green cover, with the words "Caxton Edition" set in a tasteful wreath of gold. A complete set of this writer's works, got up in this rich and rare style, would be an adornment to the noblest library.

The Crops.

MICHIGAN.—A recent excursion through Michigan, on the line of the Michigan Central Railroad, and a pretty thorough examination into the condition of the gathering and growing crops, showed us that the winter wheat, which is now about all harvested, was never in a better condition. It evidently has not suffered from any of the ravages which so frequently attend that crop. The cool, dry weather, lasting from the first of June to nearly the first of August, was every way favorable to this result. The crop, we should judge, is full an average. Corn, on the other hand, besides being very backward from the same causes which have benefited the ripening of wheat, has suffered essentially from quite a severe frost, which visited nearly the whole surface of the State, about the middle of July. Many large fields of corn, are about, if not entirely blighted from this cause, while many others have suffered partially. But these misfortunes may be nearly overcome by warm, sunny days and genial showers during this and the coming months. Should these come, the crop of corn in Michigan may prove a fair one, but not an average. Should they fail, and the condition of July continue during August, it will prove an almost entire failure. Hay looks well, while fruit of all kinds is very abundant.

ILLINOIS.—A ride over the Illinois Central Railway last week, enabled us to gather some information in regard to the crops on the line of that road. The wheat crop has all been harvested, and from the same causes as in Michigan—a cold dry season—it will prove a good one, but not large. Corn has suffered much from the drouth, especially in the more northern counties on the road, and its growth has been very slow, but we saw none which had been troubled by frost. In the Southern counties corn looks much better, although the season has been a very dry one down there, and of course the growth is not so luxuriant as usual in that portion of the State. The crop we think will be nothing like equal to last year's, even under the most favorable condition of the weather for the coming month, or six weeks. Fruit is very abundant, and of the best quality.

Vallandigham a Guide for the Rebels.

It is believed by officials in Washington that Vallandigham furnished Morgan with information and plans for his late raid. The route was carefully chosen through the sections where the Vallandighamites were known to be strongest, but inasmuch as Morgan appropriated the horses of his Copperhead friends, as well as those of Union residents, he failed to produce that uprising or to receive the sympathy which had been promised and expected.

Foreign Men-of-War in New York Harbor.

At present there are five men-of-war in New York harbor. Two of them are of the English navy, two of the French, and one of the Spanish. The English are the Challenger and Jason, both screw steam corvettes, the former carrying twenty-two guns, and commanded by Captain John J. Kennedy, and the latter having twenty-one guns, commanded by Captain Edward P. B. Van Donop. The Guerriere is a French steam frigate, bears the flag of Rear-Admiral Regnaud, carries thirty-six guns, and is commanded by Captain Laperouse. The other, also French, is the Renaudiere, a steam gunboat mounting three guns, and is commanded by Captain Le Cardinal. The Princess de Asturia is a Spanish frigate, commanded by Captain Santiago. The Challenger and Guerriere arrived some weeks ago. The other vessels came in at a recent date. Three of them, also an American frigate, lie near each other, just opposite the Battery. They present a neat, trim appearance and are almost constantly receiving visitors. These five vessels, together with the many American war vessels that are in the immediate vicinity, form quite a formidable fleet. Occasionally a visit from some distinguished naval officer calls for a salute, and a like compliment is now and then paid an outward bound ocean steamer.

☞ The Louisville *Journal* is in possession of some important and interesting facts regarding Morgan's plans and purposes in his recent raid. It states that before Morgan started upon his recent expedition, he fully explained the rebel plan, of which that expedition was a part. He was to make no attack upon Louisville, but to go through Indiana and Ohio, sweeping everything before him, attracting public attention in that direction, and breaking up all the railroad communications by which reinforcements for the defense of Louisville could be sent. Immediately upon this, Buckner was to dash into Kentucky with the very considerable force under his command, capture Louisville, and take and destroy whatever he pleased, and then the two, Buckner and Morgan, were to make a simultaneous rush upon Cincinnati. Events occurred to interrupt that magnificent plan. Vicksburg and Port Hudson fell, and Gen. Rosecrans advanced sooner than the rebels expected. Buckner could not possibly be spared from where he was. A courier was dispatched post-haste to stop John Morgan, but he was too late. When he arrived Morgan was across the Ohio. The rest of the story is history.

☞ The United States Botanical Garden and Propagating House, under the superintendence of R. W. Smith, esq., if fostered with that liberality which its importance demands, will prove a great national benefit. Seeds and plants from every climate are forwarded by our consuls and diplomatic agents, from countries with which the United States have commercial relations, to Mr. Smith, and by him their useful properties in relation to the agriculture of this country are ascertained. Already several of the textile plants of India, the delicate grasses and fruits of Southern Europe and the tropics, which seem specially adapted to the climate of Florida, can be furnished by Mr. Smith, in quantities sufficient to meet the demands of that State, so soon, we hope, to be marching to the music of the Union, as it should be.

HORSES FOR THE GOVERNMENT.—A Washington letter writer says Government officers are canvassing the neighboring counties of Maryland for the purpose of procuring more horses for immediate use in the army. They impress such as are adapted to the service, issuing to the loyal owners certificates of purchase, which will be duly honored by the Government. The prices allowed range from $135 to $145 per head—a large advance on former rates. A requisition was made to-day on the Quartermaster's Department for 1,200 head of horses, only 100 of which could be furnished. Several hundred dismounted cavalrymen have arrived here within the past twenty-four hours, and are now waiting to be mounted.

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.—The Surgeon General has written a letter to the Governors of the several States, advising the organization by the Governors of each State of a medical reserve corps. This corps is to be composed of thirty surgeons, selected by the Governor, who will hold themselves in readiness when a battle occurs to proceed at once to the field of action. Each Surgeon is to be sworn in for a period of fifteen days, and to receive one hundred dollars and transportation. They will furnish their own subsistence.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Condition of the Democratic Party in the State—The Singleton and Dean Partnership—Union Meetings—Logan and McClernand—Copperhead Meetings—Horse Contract Let—Meeting of Democratic Leaders—The Cumberland Army, &c.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 1, 1863.

CONDITION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN THE STATE.

The condition of the great Democratic party (as the leaders were wont to call it in times gone by) in these parts is pitiable in the extreme. Two circumstances have combined to render it an object of the utmost solicitude to its admiring friends. One of these is the prorogation of the Legislature by the Governor; the other the success of the Union arms, both East and West. This last was more than it was able to bear. It had so long expected and prophesied a defeat, and flattered itself that defeat would redound to its glory, honor and profit, that the reverse has been terrible.

I was assured that we were to have rebel invasions and rebel raids all along the border, previous to the defeat of Lee's army and the capture of Vicksburg. I was informed of Morgan's raid, long before it took place, and that we were also to have a raid by Forrest into this State, in which he was to raise the Union flag as a blind, but which did not take place. I was also informed that the revolution against the Administration was to commence in New York and to extend all over the North. The plans were all laid, but the Gettysburg victory spoiled them all. On that probably hung the destiny of the Republic, as the destiny of Europe hung on the battle of Waterloo. Every true Union man must shudder at the thought of what would have followed a defeat at that time. We have a slight idea of what would, in the late riot at New York.

But seeing the unfavorable turn for them which things have taken, the Democratic leaders are trimming their sails accordingly. Indeed some of them have serious thoughts of quitting the sinking ship. Others are busy explaining to their constituents the manner in which Singleton's celebrated resolution was passed in their mass convention, &c. Among these are said to be Marshall, Buckmaster, Richardson and others. Now the truth is these men cannot plead the "baby act" for themselves or the Democratic party, on said resolution. It was agreed upon in committee, every member of the same, I understand from those who were on it, expressing themselves satisfied with the principle of the revolution, and some merely doubting its expediency. It was then submitted to Richardson at the meeting, who removed a large quid of tobacco from his mouth in his usual artistic manner, in order to take an uninterrupted observation of its contents. He then approved of it in his emphatic style: "I guess that's all right and Democratic, boys." He next submitted it to the meeting. It was carried with uproarious cheering, and cries of "read it again." It was read again, and again unanimously endorsed. Now as I said before, if Dick Richardson, Sam Buckmaster, S. S. Marshall, and a hundred thousand of the unterrified Democracy of Illinois, mean to plead the "baby act" on that resolution, they cannot do it. It is theirs for all time, for good or evil, and they may as well make up their minds to face the music, first as last. They cannot make Gen. Singleton the scape goat for an act which is as much theirs as his; the entire party's as that of any individual member. If any man in the party does not like it, let him come out of the foul organization, as have John A. Logan, John A. McClernand and others, and repudiate the whole concern. This is the fair, upright and consistent course, gentlemen. Let me see you take it like men.

THE SINGLETON AND DEAN PARTNERSHIP.

Gen. Singleton is quite disgusted with those Democratic leaders who are looking one way and rowing another. He has been labored with by them for some time, in order to get him to "hush up" and not agitate for peace any longer. They accuse him of "playing hob" with things in the party, stirring up strifes, divisions, &c. I imagine that they have succeeded to some extent in silencing him. A few days since in Quincy, separate meetings were called by the Singleton and Richardson factions, but before the meetings took place a settlement of the difficulties was had. Whether Singleton or Richardson gave in, or that mutual concessions were made, I have not heard. I do not like to see the General again associating with Charley Lanphier, knowing the opinion which he holds respecting that individual. But the Democracy makes strange bed-fellows, and since the Union victories the General probably considers it is necessary to make any and all sacrifices perhaps, and otherwise for the benefit of the party.

I may say, however, that the Singleton and Dean partnership has been dissolved, not I believe for political, but personal reasons. The former, being an old Whig of the gentlemanly and ruffled-shirt school, could not possibly think of travelling around the country, and perhaps sleeping in the same bed, with a man like Dean, whose linen is none of the cleanest, as everybody knows.

UNION MEETINGS—LOGAN AND M'CLERNAND.

I alluded above to Generals Logan and McClernand. They are doing a noble work in the Southern and Central portions of the State. Last week Gen. McClernand, Dr. Buck (a Democrat), of Jacksonville, and J. C. Conkling, of this city, addressed an immense Union meeting at Petersburgh, Menard county. A large number present were Democrats. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed.

On Thursday, also, at Carlinville, Macoupin County, over eight thousand unconditional Union men met to express their sentiments, and sustain the hands of the Government. They were addressed by Gen. McClernand, Hon. P. M. Moulton, and Prof. Saunders of Jacksonville. The people came from all quarters of the surrounding country in wagons, on horseback, &c., and made the welkin ring with shouts for the Union, the war, old Abe, &c. From one township, which polled but four or five Republican votes at the last election, there were twenty wagon loads of voters.

To-day Gen. McClernand and others address another Union meeting at New Berlin, the home of Gov. Yates' father and family, and where the Governor himself passed his early years. It will no doubt be a fine affair.

COPPERHEAD MEETINGS.

Yesterday the Copperheads had a pic-nic at the same place. In order to increase the attraction and thus make the affair draw, they have chosen the home of our patriotic Governor for their pow-wow. But the dodge won't work. At these Copperhead affairs, I understand the speeches (generally made by second and third rate stump orators) are of the most treasonable character. The defeats of their co-conspirators in arms against the country only appear to embitter them and cause their bile to flow more freely than ever.

In this connection I might add that letters from all parts of the State still continue to pour into the Executive Department, to the effect that the Copperheads are organizing against the draft. Union men ask for arms and help.

COPPERHEAD SYMPATHY FOR THE REBELLION.

I have just had a consultation with a gentleman from Washington county, a good Union man. He informs me that many Democrats are coming out against the peace movement, and others leaving the party on account of it. But the more ignorant and malignant Copperheads do not yet believe in the Union successes. They say that Lee whipped us in Pennsylvania, took 20,000 prisoners, &c., &c. He had a good story from an old gentleman in that part of the country, formerly a Democrat. This gentleman happened to ride with the famous Judge O'Melveney, from Nashville in Washington County, a short distance into the country. He naturally asked O'Melveney what the news was. The latter supposing him to be still "strong in the faith," replied with much rebellion. This meeting has no doubt been found necessary on account of the aspect given to the war by the late Union victories, which have compelled the Copperheads to change their peace programme, or to come out openly and boldly in favor of the rebellion. In fact, the party must run, to use a homely phrase, "fish or cut bait."

But the question arises "can the Ethiopian change his skin or the Leopard his spots?" The Democracy have put themselves on record in favor of peace, even to the very verge of armed resistance to the Government. Do they think that the people will not hold them accountable for their course up to this period?

VIRGIL HICKOX DENOUNCED.

In this connection, I might add, that there is, no doubt, considerable trouble and commotion in the party at present. A distinguished candidate for Governor has been known to denounce the venerable and useful former chairman of the State Central Committee, Virgil Hickox, Esq., as a d—d old Copperhead. By the bye Virgil has kept very shady of late. He now confines himself to *whistling* his opposition to the war and in favor of peace, as he passes through the streets, like an old tar whistling for a wind. His favorite tune hitherto has been "Dixie's Land," but having a little curiosity to learn the air he practices since the late victories, I have discovered it was,

"When this cruel war is over."

MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC LEADERS.

It is reported here that a meeting of the Democratic National Committees of the Breckinridge and Douglas wings of the party will be held in Chicago some time during the present month. The idea is to unite both factions, if possible, and determine the future policy of the party; see whether it will oppose the war any longer or adopt a different policy for the coming campaign of 1864. The late victories it appears have made a change of programme absolutely necessary. Besides, the Democracy always recognized the necessity of a thorough organization, and they have not forgotten their ancient tactics.

HORSE CONTRACT LET.

A large horse contract was taken here this week, the successful bidder being Hon. John W. Smith, our worthy Mayor. The bidders for the cavalry horses were:

	No.	Bidders.
J. W. Smith	800	$111.85
P. Van Bergen	800	114.94
Sutton & Co.	800	114.85
Geo. Day	800	112.85
Renfrew & Co.	800	119.96
W. R. Bean	800	116.25
J. B. McGinnis	800	120.50
S. H. Melton	800	117.94

The bidders for the artillery horses were:

	No.	Bids.
J. W. Smith	200	$117.70
P. Van Bergen	200	120.85
Sutton & Co.	200	118.85
Geo. Day	200	119.93
Renfrew & Co.	200	124.96
S. H. Melton	200	124.94

The contracts, in both cases, were awarded to Mr. Smith.

THE CUMBERLAND ARMY.

Several officers are here from the Cumberland army, among them Col. Hotchkiss, of the Railroad Regiment, Capt. Hayden, of the 19th, Rev. Wm. M. Brown, Chaplain of the 38th, and others. Our army is represented to be in fine spirits, and that of the rebels greatly demoralized. All that prevents Gen. Rosecrans from moving forward is the expense and difficulty of forwarding his supplies, which must all be sent on with him. Many rebels now frankly admit that were it not for the hope that the people of the South receive from opposition to the Government at the North, the rebellion would be virtually over. Some of the more considerate Southern men say that the Copperheads of the North are responsible for the continuance of the war. Let the people ponder well these facts. ZETA.

A PEACE CONVENTION.

Gathering of Armed "Peace Men" at Mattoon.

Their Banners and Their Speeches.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

MATTOON, August 1, 1863.

On Saturday, August 1st, the Peace Democracy of Moultrie, Coles, Champaign, Edgar, Cumberland, and Shelby counties, had a mass meeting at a grove two miles east of Mattoon. For a week previous to the 1st, the Republicans of the vicinity heard all manner of rumors as to the numbers of the Democratic peace men who were to be present—of the manner they were to come—of their bringing arms, &c.; yet could not give credit to all the rumors afloat, and thought it best to wait.

On Friday night, news came that a large body of armed men had encamped a few miles west of the town, and would march through to the Peace Meeting on the next morning. Though the junction of the Illinois Central and Terre Haute Railroads afforded convenient means of travel, yet there was no use made of them; no large handbills announcing half fare, &c., by railroad, and calling upon the Democrats, everywhere, to turn out *en masse*, were posted through the adjacent counties. Only those came who were invited; only those who had been duly examined and proved faithful; only those who could spell "Belrick" in the approved method instituted by the accomplished Bickley, Knight, &c., was expected to be present at the meeting. Being an improvement upon former public gatherings, the ordinary methods of travel were rejected, and a new one adopted. They marched and encamped like our armies in the field, to attend a Peace Convention. Such was the aspect of things on Saturday morning, and yet the story seemed all a myth, and the Union-loving citizens remained incredulous. Early on Saturday morning, however, a number of farmers' wagons, filled with men, appeared in the streets, with here and there a squirrel rifle or shot gun visible—thus giving indications of what was to come.

About 10 o'clock a large number of banners, half a mile west of the town, proclaimed the approach of the peaceful (?) host. On they came through the town, a thousand armed men, infantry and cavalry, with butternut leaves in their hats, strings of butternuts about their necks, banners, mottoes, &c., followed by a long procession of teams, loaded with old men, women and children. Marshal with red sashes, Deputy Marshals with blue sashes, officers with swords—all in their places, took command of these peace men, as armed to the teeth, they marched, at shoulder arms, through the streets of this peaceful village. There was to be "an old fashioned Democratic Meeting," we were assured dozens of times during the week previous: "a peaceful gathering to discuss the principles of Government as laid down in the Constitution." How bold the pretence of peace when every able bodied man bore arms! How strange that a host, armed for war, in a quiet Northern State, should be on their way to hold a peace convention! Though they bore arms and shouted for Vallandigham, they said nothing for the Union—though they bore arms and walked beneath the Stars and Stripes, they said nothing about putting down the rebellion—though they bore arms and marched to martial music, they said nothing in praise of the brave and faithful Union soldier—though they bore arms and moved in martial array, they said nothing for the gallant Logan, Rosecrans, Burnside and other Democratic Generals, who have led the Federal armies to glory and victory. All this on their way to a Peace Convention. One or two shouted for "Grant and a rope to hang him"—pitiable creatures who were unable to appreciate a brave and true man—who has dealt the rebellion its heaviest blows.

The discipline of this body of men was excellent—for though Republicans and War Democrats crowded the sidewalks, and looked from the windows, no personal insults were offered, and a vigilant police saw to it, that none were given—it being determined that no blood should drench our streets, on the occasion of a Peace Convention. To the Union men those arms seemed like the ghost to Macbeth, "The party not invited," especially to a Peace Convention. Being opposed to the war; and not in favor of conquering a peace; why that martial array? With deep pain and mortification, good and true men, of all parties, saw in these manifestations the forebodings of evil, and possibly, bloodshed. Many well-meaning men, well known to citizens of this place, were in those ranks, giving their indorsement to the armed display, from a blind adherence to party—blindly led by designing leaders. Among other things one or two shouted for "John Morgan, as if he, confined in the Penitentiary, helpless, and harmless, represented anything worthy of a healthy man's breath.

Among the banners, was one with the inscription: "Our next President, Horatio Seymour. Our next Vice President, Clement L. Vallandigham."

Though we did not hear the speeches, we have been informed of their character. There was no congratulations at the success of our armies. No word of praise for our armies. The peace men were pronounced the soldier's best friends, because they would restore him to his home, and to his family and friends. One of the speakers declared that a man's house was his castle, from which no officer should drag him forth, separating him from his wife and little ones, to fight in this unjust and cruel war. The Constitution guaranteed these rights to men, and they should be maintained &c., &c. The tenor of these speeches is too well known to need any report; so also, is the object of arming and disciplining these so-called peace men.

Social Science lays down the rule, that we esteem people, institutions, principles, &c., in proportion as we make willing sacrifices for them. Those for whom we do least, we care least, and *vice versa*.

On this principle can be explained the fidelity of the soldier in the field, and the infidelity of these peace men at home. The one has given himself to hardship, danger, exposure, disease, wounds and death for his country, and he loves her—and feels his bosom glow with the same fire of patriotism, that was felt throughout the North, when the sacred walls of Sumter were breached by rebel cannon—the other has enjoyed all the quiet of his home, has seen the months roll away in their usual course—has gathered in the plenty, a fruitful soil has yielded, and sat down in domestic quietude and peace—having denied himself nothing for the mighty struggle, which involves the existence of our free Government, and free government throughout the world—having done nothing to promote justice and equal rights, and crush the tyrant usurper and traitor—but now armed and disciplined, expects to make forcible opposition to the laws of the country, and the Administration which is charged with the execution of them. Oh! consistency! consistency! indeed thou art a jewel!

MACK.

FROM IDAHO.

A Desperate Battle with the Indians.

[Correspondence Leavenworth Conservative.]

FORT HALLECK, IDAHO TERRITORY, July 10th 1863.

This part of God's creation is about filled up with wandering parties of Indians, and some of them are not disposed to be very peaceable.

A few days ago, a party of about one hundred Utes came down near the post, and sent in a delegation, who professed to be very friendly. Smoking the pipe of peace, and receiving some provisions, they left us, saying that they wanted to be friendly with the whites; but, on the 2d of this month, they stole fourteen head of horses and mules from the Mail Company at Elk Mountain Station. Captain Allen, commanding the post, sent a party in pursuit, but the Indians could not be overtaken.

On the night of the 5th, they stole three horses from the Mail Company at Cooper's Creek. At one o'clock on the morning of the 7th, Capt. Allen sent Lieuts. Brundly and Williams, of Company B, 7th Kansas V. C., with seventy men from the same company, out in pursuit of the Indians, as information had been received at 11 o'clock the same night, that a large band of Utes, with a large number of stolen horses and mules, was seen about twenty miles from this post.

After a brisk ride of about thirty miles, we came up with the Indians shortly after daylight. They had learned that we were following them up, and had run the stock into the mountains and then occupied the only pass—scattering themselves in the brush and timber, from which they opened fire on the troops. The Indians had selected their ground with admirable forethought, and stubbornly defended it; but when the troops dismounted and charged up the steep hill side, through brush and timber, each man for himself, they slowly retreated, pouring down a murderous fire from two hundred and fifty "dusky warriors," the pride and glory of the Ute Nation. Their fire must have annihilated our party had not the Indians aimed too high, as is usual in firing down hill. They invariably fired over the heads of the troops. The Indians steadily fell back until they were forced over the brow of the hill, on which they made a breastwork by piling up stones; and here they made a stand and fought desperately. The troops now charged upon them, led by Lieut. Williams, when the Indians fled into the mountains and gave up the contest.

The battle lasted two hours, and at the time the Indians broke and fled, the troops were firing their last round; and, being out of ammunition, which had been poorly supplied at this post, we were obliged to return to the fort, after breakfasting on the battlefield. Five of the soldiers were badly wounded. Sergeant Waugh, of Douglas county, Kansas, a son Dr. S. W. Waugh, of your city, was killed—shot through the body. Corp. Hamilton, privates Moorhead, Hegwer and Vining, seriously wounded; many others slightly. The Indians poured down on us a storm of lead, and, had they fired low, must have cut us up terribly.

They [illegible] over sixty killed and wounded; over twenty-one [illegible] the 2d.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

The Effect of the Fall of Vicksburg.

HELP EXPECTED FROM COPPERHEADS.

Lamentations of the Rebel Journals.

By way of Corinth and Cincinnati, we have a number of rebel journals—among them Mobile and Atlanta papers—which furnish us the following interesting extracts:

THE FALL OF VICKSBURG.

THE ONLY SERIOUS DISASTER DURING THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS.

[From the Memphis-Grenada-Jackson-Atlanta Appeal, July 18.]

Since the fall of Vicksburg, a shadow of gloom seems to have settled upon the countenances of many, and their hopes of triumph to have suffered at least a temporary eclipse. A calm and impartial survey of the past, and comparison of our then with our present situation, and a glance at our future prospects, we think cannot fail to dispel such despondency.

The loss of Vicksburg is really the only serious reverse that our arms have met with during the past twelve months, and its surrender was forced at an enormous cost to the enemy. It is true, in certain sections our people have suffered greatly from the roving and robber bands of the enemy, but our army, which is the hope of the republic, is stronger in numbers and resolution, and our government and country stronger in energy and resources, than they were twelve months gone by.

Within the past twelve months, elements of discord, discontent and division have sprung up in the North to such an extent that the anti-war party has become respectable and formidable, and bids fair, ere long, to overwhelm the Lincoln Administration and hurl it from power. This is not the least important result of the war's prolongation. The unity of the North has been effectually broken up, and this of itself was full compensation for all the reverses we have sustained. If we are discreet in the future, and devote our energies to the destruction of the army which Lincoln now has in our territory, it is our conviction that the Peace party will do most of the fighting that will be required to terminate the war after that. To say that we cannot drive the enemy from our borders is a humiliating confession and degrading to our character as a people. In able-bodied men we outnumber their forces on our soil three to one, and all that is wanting to drive them from our country, or bury them beneath its sod, is resolution, courage and determination.

A RICHMOND VIEW OF THE FALL OF VICKSBURG.

"Dixie," J. R. Thompson, writes from Richmond to the Atlanta *Appeal*, July 18:

The news of the fall of Vicksburg has awakened here the bitterest sorrow not unmingled with surprise. The public were not prepared for it after all the confident assurances they had received of the ability of Gen. Pemberton to hold out. The *Sentinel*, which is now regarded, properly or improperly, as the government organ, holds Gen. Johnston mainly responsible for the result, and the immediate representatives of the Administration are said to blame him in unmeasured terms. The *Examiner* defends General Johnston so far as to deprecate hasty and unintelligent censure, and considers that Vicksburg was already doomed to fall before General Johnston had been sent to relieve it. There will probably be a court of inquiry demanded by Gen. Johnston to investigate his conduct in the matter, if indeed he is not brought before a court martial, as some think he will be, under charges to answer for the immense disaster. In the mean time it is certainly due to a gallant officer who has rendered the most conspicuous services to his country, that public opinion should be suspended until the proper authority shall pronounce upon his responsibility. There has been grievous misconduct somewhere; if it can be shown that he is the culpable person, on him let the public indignation be visited; but do not make him the victim beforehand. The damnation of the General for reverses sustained in the field of operations has been the course of the Yankees all through the war, but we surely ought not to make ill-fortune a crime.

The loss of Vicksburg is so cruel a disaster, that it is to be hoped that Gen. Johnston will do all in his power to retrieve it; or if he can no longer command the confidence of the troops and the people in that quarter, that some other man of the highest military ability may be sent to oppose the further progress of the enemy.

MORE MEN WANTED—JEFF. DAVIS' CONSCRIPTION ANTICIPATED.

[From the Montgomery Advertiser, July 20.]

There is one thing painfully evident to every intelligent observer; our armies need more men to resist the invader. This has been the secret of many of our disasters. Our authorities have not seen far enough ahead to provide the requisite troops for an emergency; hence our victories have been little more than drawn battles, and our defeats have been crushing. Let this no longer be the case, for we cannot afford to be defeated in this campaign. The heart, the lungs, the vitals of the Confederacy are involved in the issue of our interior rivers, railroads, arsenals and machine shops. The men cannot be had by volunteering. Those who will not volunteer immediately must be conscripted or drafted. This has long been the settled policy of the Government, and now is the time to make it effective, as was done under similar circumstances last year. There is ample power in the hands of the Confederate and State Executives. The President has never called for the men between forty and forty-five. They should be at once forthcoming. The 7,000 to be raised by the Governor from the militia will be drafted on the 25th of July, if they do not volunteer before. But this is not enough. Alabama can furnish at least 20,000 effective men in two months time, and ought to go to work to do it. If the Governor has not the power, let him call the Legislature together as soon as practicable after the August election, and that body can conscribe every man in the State between sixteen and fifty. Then nobody can escape who is either not civilly or physically incapacitated—and there will be but few of these. Only enough men are needed at their immediate homes to preserve the order of the community, and to sustain the army in the field. By this means everybody can be brought into the military service of the State and country, who is not more usefully employed at home. The private interests of individuals cannot prevail in a crisis like this, with any safety to the public. Everybody who can do service ought to volunteer as soon as possible, and thus avoid being forced to do a patriotic duty. Those who lie back, thinking their places will be filled by more patriotic men, deceive themselves.

All will be wanted, in addition to those who tender their services, and none need expect to escape. The necessity is imperative, and must be met with promptness, energy and vigor, by both authorities and people.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

ROSECRANS AND HIS ARMY THE "RIGHT BOWER" OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

[Correspondence of the Memphis-Atlanta Appeal.]

CHATTANOOGA, Tuesday, July 14, 1863.

Rosecrans and his army of Western troops have ever been the "right bower" of the War Department at Washington. Strongly fortified around the Capital of Tennessee, it was the center plate of the cordon of subjugation. To have annihilated that army, and doomed its leader to the fate of the defeated Yankee heroes of the Potomac—"sudden suppression"—or even to have succeeded in driving it back upon Bowling Green or Louisville, would have accomplished more than all we have done within the last six months' operations in the field toward the final settlement of this war. The Capital of Mississippi then would not have fallen, and the Capital of Tennessee would to-day be in the possession of Tennesseeans. Better than a month ago it was urged through the columns of the Tennessee press, the importance of reinforcing Gen Joe Johnston, with this intent, and the 12,000 troops sent from the coast to reinforce that commander in Mississippi, might just as well, and more speedily been transferred to Middle Tennessee. Gen. Johnston never should have been withdrawn from this Department. In God's name, what has he been able to accomplish with half an army at Jackson, Miss., compared to what he might have accomplished at Murfreesboro? The inspiration of his presence with this army was worth 10,000 men. The soldiers, to a man, were devoted to him, and had that confidence in his skill that they would have followed him through a wall of fire. Many of that veteran army are Tennesseeans, who would rather have died in a glorious advance upon Nashville, than to have lived retreating from their homes and defenceless kindred. Of what avail was Johnston's army in the defence of Vicksburg? They remained there idle, useless, helpless, how long the reader knows.

The army continues quiet at this point, and Chattanooga is thronged to-day with soldiers of every rank, age and costume. Gen. Pillow arrived to-day from Huntsville. I understand he proposes, with the will and assistance of the government, to raise ten thousand mounted Tennesseeans, Alabamians and Georgians, to go into that portion of those States which may be left exposed to the ravages and devastations of Yankee foraging parties, and protect the farming interests, and bring out such supplies as from time to time may be gathered. The idea is an excellent one, and should be encouraged.

Gen. Buckner was here last night, but has returned to his post. I am not informed whether his mission here was one of a military and business nature or not.

BRAGG'S RETREAT.

[Correspondence of the Mobile Register.]

CAMP ON LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN,
NEAR CHATTANOOGA,
Tenn., July 14, 1863.

The Army of the Tennessee, Gen. Braxton Bragg Commanding, has advanced thus far on the retreat from the advancing army of Rosecrans. After thirteen days of unparalleled sufferings, consisting of forced marches, hard work, sleepless nights, drenching rains, barefoot walking over stony roads, hunger, famine, heat by day and cold by night, we have succeeded in escaping from the terrible Yankees, and put as a peace-maker between them and us the surging current of the deep, wide, majestic Tennessee. Here we rest our broken-down bodies for a brief season, and hope to recuperate our exhausted strength, and repair in some degree our heavy losses in articles of clothing and camp equipage.

On the 24th June, the enemy engaged our troops in front, and dispersed our cavalry. Our infantry met them, and there was hard fighting that evening. Clayton's brigade, the Eighteenth, thirty sixth and Thirty-eighth Alabama advanced that evening in a drenching rain to Beech Grove, and held a gap there for thirty hours. Here we confronted the enemy all day on the 25th. They had seven regiments and we three. We spent the day only 1,400 yards apart, and in full view, but the constant rain prevented any engagement.

Our sufferings have been awful beyond description. For several consecutive days and nights we had wet feet and wet shoes, which were not once dry all the time. The roads were horrible. Without sleep, without adequate food, often without water, we marched, worked, stood in line of battle, in mud and water, stood guard all the night, and suffered for thirteen days all that humanity can suffer in the flesh. It is ended now, but it will require weeks to restore us to our former *morale*, for we are greatly exasperated and demoralized.

Our loss in baggage, clothing and camp equipage can never be repaired. We have lost everything. None of us have more than one suit of clothes, and many are almost naked. Nearly one-tenth of the army is barefoot. The single suit of clothes that the luckiest of us have is wet and fermenting with the accumulated rain and sweat that have soaked them for thirteen days.

The evacuation of Middle Tennessee is a sad blow, and I agree with you in thinking that nothing will satisfy the people of its necessity save official explanation. I may be permitted to say that, whether the occupation of Hoover's Gap, and the turning of the right of our position, might have been prevented or not, is a question. Considering the heaviness of the enemy's force, if the strength of the enemy is properly reported, nothing short of the employment of our whole army on the right would have prevented him from flanking, which implies the abandonment of our position in front of Shelbyville, and the necessary turning of our left. Flanked on the right or on the left, the immediate retreat of the army was a necessity; and the only question was, where should it make a stand, or should it make a stand for a general battle at all?

WHO URGED THE DRAFT.

Consistency of Copperhead Prints.

CONVICTED ON THEIR OWN RECORD.

[From the New York Times.]

It is the universal fashion now for Democratic papers to oppose the conscription. To show the consistency of these delectable Copperhead prints, we cite a few instances of their arguments a year ago when McClellan, the divinity of all Democrats including the New York mob was at the head of the army of the Potomac.

On the 30th of July, 1862, the *Illinois State Register*, wrote in this wise:

"If drafting a million of men on a first call shall be decided on, the whole country will approve it, if the war is to continue."

Three days later, on the 2d of August, the same journal said again:

"We know that a million of men are needed, and every good citizen will approve of a draft when he sees that all the extraordinary means of the country have proved of but little account under the last call. We are in favor of drafting, because there is a terrible war on our hands, and the soldiers will not come voluntarily. Thousands and tens of thousands will volunteer rather than be drafted, but there are many more tens of thousands who will have to be forced in."

Many other newspapers of the same political tendencies uttered similar sentiments. But two in particular distinguished themselves by the earnestness with which they urged a draft. The *World*, of this city, for instance, said in July last:

"The only safe reliance is in the supply which only drafting can yield. The rebellion confessedly, though it styles itself a popular revolution, has no other resort. It has imposed a draft of a rigor never before heard of No such universal conscription is necessary in our case. But a conscription to some extent is dictated by every consideration of prudence. The republic may possibly be saved without it; but if the republic is not saved, the omission to draft the necessary men will be the only cause. Not only prudence, but justice also urges it. * * * * We should all take our chance. With such a cause appealing to us—the most momentous that ever appealed to humanity—it is a disgrace for any man to expect that his neighbor rather than himself should respond to it. All have an equal interest in the stake; and all should be brought to the same line of duty."

The Albany *Atlas and Argus*, which is the leader of the opposition in this State, spoke repeatedly to the same purpose. On the 11th of July it urged Congress to pass a Conscription act before adjourning.

"It is quite probable that within a month after the adjournment, the Executive will find it necessary to resort to drafting, and if it should be the case, it would be exceedingly awkward to be obliged to call Congress together for the authority."

On the 18th of July the same Journal wrote:

"The recent acts of Congress give extraordinary power to the President to call the militia into the field; and the legislation of Congress and of the States, if volunteering fails, will be directed to the drafting of troops. Volunteers now, or drafted troops January next, is the alternative presented to the young men of the country. Let them take the honorable and profitable alternative now."

On the 31st of July its language was still stronger:

"No war of proportions like the present was ever conducted by volunteering. Throughout all Europe conscription is the rule; and if occasionally England presents an exception, it is because she seldom puts a large army in the field, but relies on her navy and impresses seamen into it whenever she needs them."

On the next day, the 1st of August, it said:

"We should have reinforced the army, if it had been necessary to impress troops bodily into the service. The public would sustain a draft rather than an abandonment of a campaign on which so much has rested."

On the 2d of August it condemned

"—the apathy of Government or of the people in not reinforcing McClellan at all sacrifices, even of a draft, in his hazardous position."

On the 4th, it said:

"If the Government orders a draft, the people will respond faithfully, if not cheerfully, to that also."

On the 5th it spoke in words so applicable to our present situation that we reprint them:

"The demand upon the state has been greater than was ever dreamed of by the wildest imagination. It has been met with wonderful alacrity and facility. It is now doubled, and the exigency of the occasion demands a draft. That, too, will be effectual; and we shall place in the field a larger army than ever Great Britain concentrated in any one campaign.

"The stern and costly reality of war is thus to be brought home to every fireside. The tax gatherer and the conscript sergeant will enter every family; and from out the bosom of our little communities will go forth the flower of youth and the vigor of manhood.

"Great is the sacrifice and noble the cause that exacts it. The people are true and patriotic. Let the Government be true to its trust and all will yet come out well. Let it prove false and woe to it—woe also to us and ours!"

On the 8th it wrote:

"The fact that the people of the loyal States indicate a willingness to fill the armies of the Union by submitting to a conscription which, in the extent of its demands, has few parallels in history, is most emphatic evidence of their stern resolve to preserve the Government and its attendant blessings, for themselves and their posterity."

On the 28th it complained of the injustice of Mr. Stanton:

"When he attributes to the State any disposition to dispute the authority of the Federal Government to call upon her citizens for support, or any disposition on the part of her citizens to evade the duty they owe to their country. Whenever the necessities of the nation demand that a conscription shall be made, however wide in its limits, the people of New York will cheerfully submit to their full share of the burden * * * * Mr. Stanton certainly cannot find in this any basis for his insinuation that New York disputes the power of the Government to make the conscription, or an foundation for the apparent apprehension that New York will offer any obstructions to the Federal officers who are employed in carrying out the draft."

The Dubuque *Herald* of July 30th, 1862, the meanest secession paper in the West, says:

"The fairest way to raise troops is by drafting, for it is in this way only that those who have been the principal cause of the existing war can be made to bear their share of its sacrifices and hardships."

And now these factious treasonable prints, when the Government orders the draft which they urge, turn about and oppose their own measures, and egg on brutal mobs to burn, rob and murder, not alone those engaged in obedience to the Government, but also innocent men, women and children. When their do nothing, grave digging General was in danger of being overwhelmed, a draft was urged by Copperhead papers. When the Government proceeded to enforce a draft then they assail the Administration. Shame upon such dastards. Political demagogues!

GEN. PRICE.—There is a story from Missouri that poor old "Daddy Price" has applied, through his son, who is himself a repentant rebel officer, to be permitted to come back to Missouri and take the oath of allegiance. The old man is said to be broken in spirits, and greatly disheartened at the prospects of the Confederacy. His misfortunes have been of the most fearful kind. During the first year of the war he acquired a certain notoriety, and achieved a number of startling, though valueless successes. But, since the beginning of last year, all his political and military enterprises have proved failures. He has been beaten on every field east of the Mississippi and west of it; his cause is hopeless in his own State; nearly all his old followers have deserted him, and returned to their homes; his services and ability have been contemned by the rebel government; his property has been confiscated; the State Convention, of which he was a member thirty months ago, passed a scheme of emancipation for Missouri; and, to cap the climax, on the 4th of July he and his army fought a lot of negroes at Helena, in Arkansas; and at the fight he was defeated. This seems to have been the last straw on the back of the Missouri camel. After this there was nothing further to be reached. It might be a fearful thing to take the oath of allegiance; but it could not be so shocking as to be defeated in a standing up fight with a couple of regiments of the children of Ham.

LATEST FROM CHARLESTON.

Shocking Barbarity of Rebel Surgeons.

COLORED PRISONERS ENSLAVED.

[Correspondence New York Tribune.]

MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., July 26, 1863.

At 11 o'clock the hospital steamer Cosmopolitan, with wounded rebels on board, met the steamer Alice, of Charleston, off Fort Wagner under flag of truce, according to an agreement entered into a few days since in reference to an exchange of prisoners. Thirty-eight rebel privates and four surgeons were exchanged for 105 Union wounded, including three officers, one of whom died while being placed on board.

It appears from the very best sources of information, that Col. Shaw, of the 54th Massachusetts, instead of having been hung by a Charleston mob, as was believed here on the date of my last letter, was shot in the heart early in the engagement, and buried the next morning in a pit with 25 negroes.

The Charleston papers, from the 21st to the 24th inst., all say that 650 of our killed were buried on the Sunday morning after the assault. This extraordinary proportion of the killed to the wounded could not have been reached without an indiscriminate murdering of our soldiers, after they had fallen wounded and helpless.

Our entire loss in killed, wounded and missing, according to official report, was but 1,517; if 650 of that number were buried, as rebel officers and rebel newspapers solemnly assert, it was the most fearful slaughter, considering the numbers engaged, of the war.

One hundred and eight of our wounded are still at Charleston and Columbia. The officers and men of the 54th Massachusetts (colored) will not be given up, nor has it yet been positively ascertained what has become of them. Unofficial reports say the negroes have been sold into slavery, and that the officers are treated with unmeasured abuses.

Of the latter there is no doubt whatever. I have conversed with several officers who were exchanged on Friday, and they all tell me that the first question asked them was whether they commanded negro troops. If the response was in the negative, they were told that it was fortunate for them, for every d—d nigger commander would be hung or shot at sight.

There is but one opinion with regard to the treatment our wounded received in Charleston. It was cruel, shameful, barbarous. Nearly every sentiment of humanity seems to have departed from these South Carolina wretches. The slightest gun-shot wound, which our army surgeons would have soon healed, immediately suggested to these professional butchers the knife, the saw, amputation, and, in this climate, death.

Every opportunity to mutilate the body by amputation was seized upon, and after the operation was performed, the surgeons seemed profoundly indifferent whether a spark of life remained or not. This shameful treatment was not confined to the severely wounded, but nearly all who were so fortunate as to fall into their hands.

The officers and soldiers now on board the Cosmopolitan will tell you that they had not a single change of clothing, and in many instances not even their wounds dressed, until they reached the deck of our hospital ship. The Sisters of Mercy offered their services, but were not allowed to enter the wards of the hospital.

Dr. Bouteçon, one of the most skillful and efficient surgeons in the service, and who had charge of the Cosmopolitan, says that our prisoners suffered needless amputation at the hands of the rebel surgeons. About one fourth of the men who fell into their clutches were returned minus a hand, a leg or an arm. One of the blacks was cruelly beaten in order to make him yield to the knife. The wounds of our men had been filled with maggots, and no medicines had been administered. The amputations were unskillfully performed by men who seemed to take a savage delight in butchering all the Union men who fell into their hands.

☞ The New York *World* has been compelled to retract its assertion that Gen. Pope issued a reward for Indian scalps. The infamous sheet, which started under the auspices of religion, lied daily in its attacks on Gen. Pope, but finally had to stop.

☞ Mr. Vallandigham's classic friends remark that he is reposing under the ægis of the British lion. The ægis is the animal's tail. It is a nice place for Val. Let him repose. The ægis of the lion is an appendage always carried high by the *Leo Britannicus*.

EXEMPTIONS ON FALSE TESTIMONY.—It is found in Worcester, Mass., that some of the conscripts have received exemptions on false testimony, and the *Spy* says the parties will be prosecuted.

Miscellaneous.

BROWN'S CULTIVATOR OR CORN PLOW.—The greatest success yet—surpassing all other inventions of the day. It is without an equal in all the qualities which render such a machine useful, being simple, strong and durable. It may be worked by a boy or the merest tyro in farming, its mechanism not being complicated it does not get out of order. It is constructed of materials, and mechanically adapted to combine strength, durability and lightness, to do the GREATEST amount of work in the MOST PERFECT manner in the QUICKEST time. One man with a good team can till from EIGHT TO TEN acres of corn in a day in a manner not approached by the very best plows or cultivators in use.

The driver has a comfortable seat on the rear part of the machine; his feet resting on two treadles, which are attached to the two inside or forward shovels, by which he throws them to right or left at will, enabling him thereby to plow his corn the opposite way from which it was planted, with the same facility that he could if plowing the way it was planted.

Corn may be tilled as soon as it is up sufficient to follow the rows, it being protected by a shield that runs between the forward shovels and the corn. By means of a small upright lever at the right hand the plow is easily cramped by which crooked rows are made as easy to be tilled as fast and perfectly as though the rows were straight and the ground level. This convenience in farming is obvious to all.

Another peculiarity about this machine is the rolling of the inside shovel, by which the dirt is thrown to or from the corn. The shovels are raised out of the ground by the weight of the driver on the seat.

It is adapted not only to cultivate field corn, but sugar cane, broom corn, or ANYTHING in rows.

GEORGE W. BROWN, of Galesburg, Illinois, whose name has become a "household word" among the agriculturists of the West, through his famed Corn Planter, is the inventor of this Cultivator. The patent was issued in August, 1862, since which time thousands of the Plows have been in use—giving the best satisfaction, not one having been returned. So far the demand has been far beyond the capacities of the manufacturers to supply.

Messrs. GILBERT & HAMILTON of Kewanee, Illinois, are the assignees of the patent and are now prepared to sell State, county, and shop rights throughout the United States, upon the most liberal terms. Being now provided with extensive shops and machinery for its construction at Kewanee, Ills, they will be prepared to fill all orders.

Mechanics, farmers and others are interested in this the grandest achievement of inventive genius in agricultural implements, desiring more particular information and testimonials, upon addressing us at Kewanee, Illinois, will obtain our circulars showing a cut of the Plow, and a particular description of it, with the testimonials of the best farmers who have had the Corn Plow in use.

GILBERT & HAMILTON, Kewanee Ills.

FARE REDUCED BY THE GRAND TRUNK LINE OF NEW STEAMERS. $4.00 LESS TO OGDENSBURGH, $4.00 LESS TO MONTREAL, AND TO ALL EASTERN POINTS. For Buffalo, touching at all points on Lake Michigan and through to Buffalo in three days, Toronto, Oswego, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, Portland, Boston and New York. The splendid low pressure, fast sailing upper cabin steamer

R. F. WADE—Captain Goldsmith,

Will leave her dock, foot of South Lasalle-st., Tuesday, Aug. 4th, at 7 P. M. For freight or passage apply to A. T. SPENCER, Agent, Office foot of S. Lasalle-st.

TO BRITISH RESIDENTS. July 31st, 1863. My office in Chicago, at 122 Washington street opposite the Court House, will remain open until further notice. J. EDWARD WILKINS, H. B. M. Consul at Chicago. Remitting under instructions at St. Louis.

NOTICE.—The Stock, Fixtures and Lease of that long established wholesale Hat, Cap and Fur House of W. C. WHITCHER, deceased, on Walnut street, Cincinnati, is offered for sale. Apply to BATES & SCARBOROUGH, Attorneys, or W.M. WILSHIRE.

CITY OIL WORKS.—The subscribers are prepared to supply the trade with Nos. 1 and 2 LARD OIL, Manufactured at our Works on South Branch, Chicago River, on favorable terms. SMEDLEY, PECK & CO., 5 Board of Trade Building.

NOTICE.—Madame Andrews, Clairvoyant, from Boston, Mass., can be consulted at 44 SOUTH MONROE STREET. Clairvoyant examinations one dollar. She also tells the Past, Present and Future. Terms 50 cents. Hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO WEST DIVISION RAILWAY CO. CHICAGO, August 1st, 1863. On and after THURSDAY, August 20th, the tickets of the Chicago City Railway Company will not be received upon the Madison and Randolph street lines. They can now be exchanged for the tickets of the West Division R. W. Co. at the office of the Chicago City Railway Company, on State street. The rates of fare will remain unchanged. [illegible] Secretary.

FALSEHOOD REFUTED.—The Grand Trunk Railroad advertise "United States Currency to be taken at Par in Canada for Meals at Grand Trunk Refreshment Rooms and for Berths in Sleeping Cars." Respectable Railroad Agents in Chicago have ascertained this is not the case.

NOTICE. What the Grand Trunk advertise to do, they CAN and WILL perform. Whatever is not satisfactory to the traveling public will be made satisfactory by [illegible] Western General Agent Grand Trunk Railway, [illegible] Dearborn street, Chicago.

STOCKS BY TELEGRAPH. We are prepared to buy or sell on Commission by telegraph at the New York Stock Exchange, GOVERNMENT, STATE AND RAIL ROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, and all negotiable Public Securities. We make liberal advances on purchases through us. Orders promptly filled and commissions light. DAKIN & HARRIS, No. 3½ Clark street.

SALT. LIVERPOOL G. A., In bulk and Sacks, For sale by B. McLENNAN & CO., 12 Lasalle street.

$10 PER DAY NET PROFIT. Agents wanted for a light wholesale business, from which the above profit CAN POSITIVELY BE REALIZED. Send stamp for a circular containing full particulars. Address C. F. SHUTTS, Troy, N. Y.

SMOKED HAMS—In quantities to suit. [illegible] Canvassed—Extra Cure. [illegible] Extra Mess Beef—city packed—for sale by HENRY MILWARD & CO., Brokers, 23 LASALLE STREET.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles [illegible]

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE, Madison street, between Dearborn and State. ☞ The best ventilated Theatre in the world. GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEVEN SISTERS. THEATRE CROWDED NIGHTLY. HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY. It will be repeated every evening this week. TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, August 4th and 5th. The piece is interspersed with LOCAL HITS, PATRIOTIC SONGS, GRAND BALLET DANCES, COMIC SINGING, NEGRO ECCENTRICITIES, ZOUAVE MARCH AND DRILL, BY TWENTY YOUNG LADIES. BRILLIANT TABLEAUX, including the SIEGE OF VICKSBURG, and terminating with the most gorgeous scene ever witnessed, THE BIRTH OF THE BUTTERFLY IN THE BOWER OF FERNS. THE LAKE OF SILVER AND SHOWER OF GOLD.

Auction Sales.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 46 & 48 Dearborn street, TRADE SALE OF CROCKERY, AT AUCTION. On THURSDAY, August 13th, commencing at 9½ o'clock, we shall sell at our Salesrooms, 46 and 48 Dearborn street, forty-two crates in open lots of the best quality of White Crockery, Of the well known manufacture of James Edwards & Sons, consisting of a complete assortment of Toilet, Breakfast, Dinner And Tea Ware, Lily, Gothic, Napier and other shapes, and all of the best patterns. Country dealers can have their goods packed, shipped and crates furnished at $2.50 a crate. Samples can be seen any time previous to the sale. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 46 and 48 Dearborn street, HOLD REGULAR SALES Elegant Household Furniture, Mirrors, &c. Every TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week, at our Salesrooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Dearborn street, commencing each day at 9½ o'clock. Parties buying Furniture of any kind, and other household goods, will save money by attending our sales. Never any postponement. Country buyers can have their goods packed and shipped. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE —OF— BOOTS AND SHOES, AT WHOLESALE, Every Tuesday and Thursday, AT 10 A. M. PROMPT, And at private sale throughout the week. By GORE, WILLSON & CO., 54 LAKE STREET.

BY E. & W. MORGAN. Government Sale OF CONDEMNED AND CAPTURED HORSES, MULES AND BROOD MARES, At St. Louis, Mo., Commencing on MONDAY MORNING, July 20th, 1863, at 9 o'clock, AT MORGAN'S ST. LOUIS STOCK MART, Corner of Fifth and Carr Streets. Will be sold an immense number of Condemned and Captured HORSES, MULES, BROOD MARES. The sale will be continued from day to day until all are disposed of. TERMS—U. S. TREASURY NOTES. By order of Edmund Wuerpel, Captain and A. Q. M. E. & W. MORGAN, Government Auctioneers.

GOVERNMENT SALE. LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF CONDEMNED AND CAPTURED HORSES AND MULES. There will be sold at Public Auction, at MATTOON, COLES COUNTY, ILL., commencing on TUESDAY, the 11th day of August, 1863, and continuing for two weeks:

700 to 1,100 Horses,
150 to 200 Large, Fine Brood Mares,
100 to 200 Mules.

TERMS—Cash, in Treasury Notes.
By order of ALONZO EATON, Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Q. M.
E. & W. MORGAN, Auctioneers.
N. B.—Mattoon is situated at the junction of the Illinois Central and St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroads.

STEAM SAW MILL AT AUCTION. The undersigned will offer for sale at Auction on the 7th day of August, 1863, At 10 o'clock A. M., the Steam Saw Mill known as "Morgan's Mill," With Ten Acres of Land, a good Barn, Granary, Blacksmith Shop, &c. Said property is situated in Porter county, Indiana, on the line of the Michigan Central Railroad, forty seven miles east of the City of Chicago, and seven miles west of Michigan City, Indiana. It is located in the vicinity of large quantities of timber and wood, and has a side track connecting with the Michigan Central Railroad. TERMS OF SALE. One-fourth cash; one-fourth in six months; One-fourth in twelve months, and the balance in eighteen months with six per cent interest. Sale to take place on the premises. W. W. HIGGINS, Commissioner. Michigan City, Ind., July 7, 1863.

AUCTION SALE OF FARM MORTGAGES AND TOWN BONDS.—Will be sold at Public Auction in the city of Chicago, at the north front door of the Court House, on Thursday, the thirteenth day of August 1863, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the following described property: Nine bonds given by the town of Elkhorn, in the State of Wisconsin, to the Racine and Mississippi Railroad Company for the sum of Five Hundred Dollars all dated July 5th, 1854, payable February [illegible], with 7 per cent. interest, payable annually, which has been paid to February 10, 1857. [illegible] Also a note for [illegible] Hundred Dollars given by Fred. J. Frydendall to the Racine and Mississippi Railroad Company, or bearer, dated April 12th 1855 payable the 10th day of February, 1860 with ten annual interest at 10 per cent. Interest paid to the 10th of February, 1857, secured by a mortgage on eighty acres of land, in the town of Bradford, Rock county, Wisconsin. Also a note for Two Thousand Dollars, given by [illegible] to H. S. Durand or bearer, payable the 10th day of May, 1860, with 10 per cent. interest, payable annually, interest paid to [illegible] 1857, secured by mortgage on one hundred and [illegible] acres of land in the town of Rockton, Winnebago county, Illinois. Also a note for Five Hundred Dollars, given by Patten [illegible] to Henry S. Durand or bearer, payable the 10th day of August, 1860, with annual interest at 10 per cent., interest paid to the 10th day of August, 1857, secured by mortgage on forty acres of land in township forty-six, range two east, in the county of Winnebago Illinois. Also a note for Four Hundred [illegible] given by John R. Herring to the Racine and Mississippi Railroad Co., or order dated April 18th, 1855, payable the 10th day of May, 1861, with annual interest at 10 per cent., interest paid to May 1st, 1857, secured by mortgage on forty acres of land in the town of Harrison, Winnebago county, Illinois. Also a note for One Thousand Dollars, given by Joseph A. Van Dyke, dated May 18th, 1855, payable to the Racine and Mississippi Railroad Co., or order, on the 10th day of May, 1861, with 10 per cent. annual interest, which has been paid to May 10th, 1857, secured by mortgage on forty acres of land in Lancaster, in the county of Stephenson, about four miles from the city of Freeport, Illinois. Also a note for Two Hundred Dollars given by Zebulon Crittenden, dated March 18th, 1856, payable to the Racine and Mississippi Railroad Co., or order, on the 10th day of May, 1861, with 10 per cent. interest, which has been paid to the 10th day of November, 1858, secured by mortgage on forty acres of land in the town of Hanover, county of Jo Daviess, State of Illinois. Also a note given by Warren S. Pease, to the Racine and Mississippi Railroad Co., or order, for Three Hundred Dollars, dated March 11th, 1856, payable on the 10th day of May, 1861, with 10 per cent. annual interest, which has been paid to November 10th, 1858, secured by mortgage on a village lot, in Savanna, Carroll county, Illinois. All of said notes and mortgages were negotiated while current for a good and valuable consideration. By order of the Court of Chancery. A. L. MINER, Receiver of Dancy Bank.

ILLINOIS CLARET, Equal to the Best Imported.—50 cents a Bottle. Manufactured by GALE BROTHERS, AND WARRANTED PURE. 202 RANDOLPH STREET.

HURLBUT BROS. & CO., MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN WHISKY & FLOUR BARREL STAVES. Sorghum Barrels and Staves furnished to order. Hurlbut's Patent Tight Stave Sawing and Dressing Machine and Right for Sale. Office and Yard on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Lumber Track, south of Twelfth street.

DANDELION COFFEE.—We are the Agents (for the Northwest) for the sale of BRAND'S CURTIS'S Celebrated DANDELION COFFEE, and we are prepared to supply the western trade at manufacturers' prices. B. & C. having manufactured this article for many years feel confident that it will give entire satisfaction. LADD, WILLIAMS & YOUNG, 15 River street, Chicago.

CHOICE BARLEY MALT AND RYE MALT for sale in December, January, February and March. Barley Malt, $1.50 per bu.—34 lbs. Rye Malt, $1.00 per bushel—35 lbs. IRWIN & MOREY, No. 8 Board of Trade Building. P. O. Box 1873.

JOHN GRAY, DEALER IN WOODEN WARE, BROOMS, Pails, Brushes, Mats, Twines, Cordage, Tubs, Churns, Cradles, Wagons, Chairs, Baskets, &c. 19 FULTON AND 202 FRONT-ST., NEW YORK.

Amusements

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between Dearborn and State. The best ventilated Theatre in the world.

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEVEN SISTERS.

THEATRE CROWDED NIGHTLY. HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY.

It will be repeated every evening this week.

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, August 4th and 5th.

The piece is interspersed with Local Hits, Patriotic Songs, Grand Ballet Dances, Comic Singing, Negro Eccentricities, Zouave March and Drill, BY TWENTY YOUNG LADIES. Brilliant Tableaux, including the SIEGE OF VICKSBURG, and terminating with the most gorgeous scene ever witnessed, THE BIRTH OF THE BUTTERFLY IN THE BOWER OF FERNS. THE LAKE OF SILVER AND SHOWER OF GOLD.

Auction Sales.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 46 & 48 Dearborn street.

TRADE SALE OF

CROCKERY,

AT AUCTION.

On THURSDAY, August 13th, commencing at 9½ o'clock, we shall sell at our Salesrooms, 46 and 48 Dearborn street, forty-two crates in open lots of the best quality of

White Crockery,

of the well known manufacture of James Edwards & Sons, consisting of a complete assortment of Toilet, Breakfast, Dinner And Tea Ware, Lily, Gothic, Napier and other shapes, and all of the best patterns. Country dealers can have their goods packed, shipped and crates furnished at $1.50 a crate. Samples can be seen any time previous to the sale. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, 46 and 48 Dearborn street, HOLD REGULAR SALES Elegant Household Furniture, Mirrors, &c., Every TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week, at our salesrooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Dearborn street, commencing each day at 9½ o'clock. Parties buying Furniture of any kind and other household goods, will save money by attending our sales. Never any postponement. Country buyers can have their goods packed and shipped. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT WHOLESALE,

Every Tuesday and Thursday,

AT 10 A. M. PROMPT,

And at private sale throughout the week.

By GORE, WILLSON & CO., 54 LAKE STREET.

BY E. & W. MORGAN.

Government Sale

OF

CONDEMNED AND CAPTURED

HORSES,

MULES AND BROOD MARES,

At St. Louis, Mo.,

Commencing on MONDAY MORNING, July 20th, 1863, at 9 o'clock,

AT MORGAN'S ST. LOUIS STOCK MART, Corner of Fifth and Carr Streets.

With an increase number of Condemned and Captured HORSES, MULES, BROOD MARES. The sale will be continued from day to day until all are disposed of. Terms—U. S. TREASURY NOTES. By order of Edmund Woerpel, Captain and A. Q. M. E. & W. MORGAN, Government Auctioneers.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF

CONDEMNED AND CAPTURED

HORSES AND MULES.

There will be sold at Public Auction, at MATTOON, COLES COUNTY, ILL., commencing on TUESDAY, the 11th day of August, 1863, and continuing for two weeks:

750 to 1,100 Horses,

100 to 200 Large, Fine Brood Mares,

200 to 300 Mules.

TERMS—Cash, in Treasury Notes.

By order of ALONZO EATON, Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Q. M. E. & W. MORGAN, Auctioneers.

N. B.—Mattoon is situated at the junction of the Illinois Central and St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroads.

STEAM SAW MILL

AT AUCTION.

The undersigned will offer for sale at Auction on

7th day of August, 1863,

at 11 o'clock A. M., the Steam Saw Mill known as

"Morgan's Mill,"

with Ten Acres of Land, a good Barn, Granary, Blacksmith Shop, Etc. Said property is situated in Porter County, Indiana, on the line of the Michigan Central Railroad, forty seven miles east of the City of Chicago, and seven miles west of Michigan City, Indiana, [illegible] in the vicinity of large quantities of timber [illegible] a side track connecting with the Michigan Central Railroad.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-fourth cash; one-fourth in six months; One-fourth in twelve months, and the balance in eighteen months, with six per cent interest. [illegible] W. W. HIGGINS, Commissioner. Michigan City, Ind., July 7, 1863.

AUCTION SALE OF FARM MORTGAGES AND TOWN BONDS.—Will be sold at Public Auction in the city of Chicago, at the north front door of the Court House, on Thursday, the [illegible] day of August, 1863, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the following described property: [illegible]

A. L. MINER, Receiver of Dandy Bank.

ILLINOIS CLARET,

Equal to the Best Imported.—50 cents a Bottle.

Manufactured by

GALE BROTHERS,

AND WARRANTED PURE.

202 RANDOLPH STREET.

HURLBUT BROS. & CO., MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN WHISKY & FLOUR BARREL STAVES. [illegible] Barrels and Staves furnished to order. [illegible] Patent Tight Stave Sawing and Jointing Machine and Right for Sale. [illegible]

DANDELION COFFEE.—We [illegible] the Agents (for the Northwest) for the sale of [illegible] & Cummins's celebrated DANDELION [illegible] LAKE, WILLIAMS & YOUNG, [illegible] River street, Chicago.

[illegible] BARLEY MALT AND [illegible]

[illegible] GRAY, DEALER IN [illegible] WARE, BROOMS, [illegible] Cordage, [illegible] Candles.

Special Notices.

[illegible] JAMES, (formerly of New Orleans,) whose unrivalled success in the treatment of Chronic, Mercurial, Blood, and other diseases THAT REQUIRE SKILLFUL TREATMENT, has permanently located himself at 86 Randolph street, Chicago. Dr. James is recommended by the medical faculty, and the almost entire press of the South. Thousands of unfortunate lives Dr. JAMES was [illegible] him would be living a miserable existence. The enviable reputation Dr. James enjoys from [illegible] to the Gulf, is the result of years of study [illegible] observation. [illegible] uses no Mercury, Iodide, Potassa, Arsenic [illegible] Sarsaparilla, in the treatment of blood diseases, [illegible] Neutralizer, which is a positive cure. [illegible] Weakness cured by a new and infallible [illegible] saving both time and expense. [illegible] and parlors at 86 Randolph street, (up-stairs.) Hours from 9 A. M. until 9 P. M. CONSULTATIONS INVIOLABLE.

[illegible] HILLIARD—Long and favorably known in the Northwest, has his office [illegible] Randolph street, Chicago, up-stairs, for the cure [illegible] diseases, male or female. Special attention given [illegible] maladies of long standing. I have cured some [illegible] worst cases of blood diseases ever known in [illegible] country. Patients at a distance can consult me [illegible] with every confidence. Advice gratis. [illegible] stamp to secure a ready answer to interrogatories. [illegible] Golden Lunar Pills, price one dollar per box. [illegible] any distance, three three-cent stamps are required to prepay postage. Office hours from 8 A. M. till [illegible] P. O. Box 2590, Chicago, Ill.

[illegible]GAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM.

[illegible] the most delightful and extraordinary article [illegible] discovered. It changes the sun burnt face and [illegible] a pearly satin texture of ravishing beauty, [illegible] the marble purity of youth, and the distingué appearance so inviting in the city belle of [illegible] It removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness [illegible] the skin, leaving the complexion fresh, [illegible] and smooth. It contains no material injurious to the skin. Patronized by Actresses and [illegible] singers. It is what every lady should have, [illegible] everywhere.

[illegible]DEMAS S. BARNES & CO., General Agents, 202 Broadway, N. Y.

[illegible]OLFE'S AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS. [illegible] curative in CONSUMPTION, removing [illegible] &c. [illegible] recommended by the Medical Faculty as a Catholicon [illegible] removal of DYSPEPSIA, in all its forms. [illegible] its established curative properties have [illegible] without a rival, as attested by universal [illegible] testimony. [illegible] Diuretic and Solvent Properties of the "Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps," render it decidedly efficacious [illegible] Gravel and all other affections of the Kidneys, [illegible] and Rheumatism, if taken in the form of [illegible] punch, the patient lying warmly covered in bed, [illegible] alcoholic distillation will effect a speedy cure. [illegible] hot punch, in Intemperate and Spasmodic Asthma, [illegible] immediate relief from the distressing [illegible] peculiar and specific qualities, it arrests the [illegible] in Ague and Fever, and prepares the system [illegible] administration of the admitted curatives of this [illegible] Administered in Cholera, Cholera Morbus and Colic, [illegible] spasm, restores the function of the liver, [illegible] produces healthy secretions. It should be taken with hot water and sugar. [illegible] a Tonic and a Purifier of the Blood, a [illegible] years, in all climates and under all circumstances, has stamped it with universal approbation. [illegible] adapted to the complaints of delicate Females [illegible] pre-eminent among the established [illegible] the day. [illegible] only alcoholic preparation in our country [illegible] generally imbibed with pleasure and safety, even when taken to excess, producing headache [illegible] unpleasant consequences. [illegible] wrapped in yellow papers, in pint bottles, by all Druggists, Apothecaries and [illegible] the United States. Purchase from the agents to prevent imposition, in counterfeits [illegible] as the whole country is flooded with [illegible]

[illegible]my Sutlers and the Public. [illegible] subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of [illegible] that he has appointed Messrs. J. H. Reed & [illegible] Chicago, his agents for the sale of his "Celebrated Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps," who will supply Sutlers and Western merchants, at New York [illegible] freight. This Gin is now the standard [illegible] the world. It has been tested by the whole [illegible] faculty and pronounced by them to be the [illegible] ever manufactured. The article has suffered [illegible] the West for several years past, in consequence [illegible] the great quantity of counterfeit Schnapps [illegible] been palmed off by merchants of the West. [illegible] To avoid this hereafter as much as possible [illegible] appointed the above-named firm, agents, [illegible] where can rely on getting the genuine article. [illegible] Sutlers will find this Gin the cheapest [illegible] this country. It is used in all the hospitals [illegible] York, Philadelphia and Washington. UDOLPHO WOLFE, 22 Beaver street, New York.

[illegible] Cases of Wolfe's Celebrated Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps. J. H. REED & CO. Agents, 144 Lake street, Chicago.

[illegible]CATARRH! CATARRH! [illegible] SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, [illegible] for Catarrh or Cold in the head. It is easier [illegible] than Consumption. The symptoms of [illegible] first are very slight. Persons find they [illegible] and have frequent attacks, are more sensitive to [illegible] changes of temperature. The nose may [illegible] slight discharge, thin and acrid, becoming [illegible] adhesive, as the disease becomes chronic, [illegible] by blowing the nose or falls into the [illegible] hawked or coughed off. The breath becomes offensive. It may destroy the sense of smell [illegible] deafness, &c. Price of Catarrh Remedy [illegible] by express. Office 152 South Clark street, [illegible] Address Dr. D. H. SEELYE, P. O. Box 4351.

[illegible] SEELEY'S TRUSS ESTABLISHMENT, [illegible] Clark Street, Chicago, Ill. [illegible] inventor and manufacturer of the Hard Rubber Truss will cure Rupture, will never rust [illegible] blister, frees the cord from all pressure, [illegible] clean and good as new. Manufacturer and [illegible] Shoulder Braces, Abdominal Supporters, Silk [illegible] Stockings, &c., &c. Send for Pamphlets. [illegible] Patent Artificial Leg manufactured by [illegible] 168 Clark street, Chicago, Ill. has many [illegible] advantages over any other Limb known. Is [illegible] to give perfect satisfaction. Send for [illegible]

[illegible]TOR BIGELOW, [illegible] PHYSICIAN, Formerly of St. Louis, Mo. [illegible] consulted at his office, 178 South Clark street, [illegible] Chicago, Ill. half a block from the [illegible] all Chronic Diseases, and diseases of [illegible] treated with unparalleled success. [illegible] where ladies and gentlemen can consult the Doctor. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. [illegible] to 12 A. M. Communications confidential. [illegible] free. Address P. O. Box 154. Inclose [illegible]

[illegible]UIDE TO HEALTH. [illegible] Doctor's long experience in Hospital and [illegible] practice, he is able to perform, and will guarantee cures for all Special Diseases in the most [illegible] complicated stages, in a very short time, [illegible] use of mercury. [illegible] suffering from Nervous Debility are [illegible]

[illegible]RFECT CURE WARRANTED. [illegible] suffering from irregularities should call at [illegible] be cured. [illegible] references as to ability and success.

[illegible]NDON EYE AND EAR [illegible]FIRMARY, No. 96, corner of Randolph and [illegible] streets, Chicago, Ill. [illegible] Lewis, Oculist and Aurist, and original [illegible] of the London Eye and Ear Infirmary, will [illegible] business at his old stand, and would [illegible] the previous advertising agent, Mr. Reynolds, [illegible] to have removed the London Eye and Ear [illegible] where he has simply been employed as [illegible] this institution since the first day of last [illegible] received wages, as other servants, without [illegible] dollar's worth of the office furniture, or [illegible] Office hours from 8 to 12 M., and [illegible] P. M. Post Office Drawer 6383.

[illegible] MYSTERIES OF THE [illegible] are often exposed in consequence of [illegible] of (so called) beautifying preparations. [illegible] use CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR [illegible] feel that their secret is secure. No MORTAL EYE [illegible] the blacks and browns produced by [illegible] those imparted by the Creator. [illegible]STRUCTIVE INGREDIENT, [illegible] can shrivel up or in any way injure the [illegible] PRESERVATIVE VEGETABLE [illegible] of this wonderful preparation. [illegible] by J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, [illegible] sold everywhere and applied by all Hair [illegible] Price, $1, $1.50 and $3 per box, according to [illegible]

[illegible]R DYE! HAIR DYE!! [illegible] celebrated HAIR DYE is the [illegible] The only HARMLESS, TRUE and [illegible] Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is [illegible] Red, Rusty or Grey Hair instantly [illegible] Black or NATURAL BROWN, without [illegible] Hair or Staining the Skin, leaving the Hair [illegible] beautiful; imparts fresh vitality, frequently [illegible] pristine color, and rectifies the ill effects [illegible] Dyes. The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. [illegible] all others are mere imitations, and should [illegible] sold by all Druggists, &c. Factory, 81 [illegible] street, New York.

[illegible] HUNTER TREATS ALL [illegible] Diseases, such as Colds, Coughs, Consumption, [illegible] Liver, Heart, Stomach, Kidney and the Bowels, Dyspepsia, Diarrhea, [illegible] Paralysis, Hip disease, [illegible] all complaints of women and [illegible] Cataract, Discharges, [illegible] Dr. Hunter is the only [illegible] ULCERS, TUMORS, [illegible] FISTULA. [illegible] All letters must contain [illegible] answer. Dr. HUNTER, [illegible] to 8 P. M. Office, Randolph, corner of Dearborn, Chicago, Illinois.

[illegible] CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for [illegible] and as a warning and a CAUTION TO [illegible] Nervous Debility, Premature [illegible] supplying at the same [illegible] THE MEANS OF SELF CURE. [illegible] after being put to great [illegible] through medical humbug and [illegible] a post paid addressed envelope, single [illegible] NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, [illegible] County, N. Y.

Legal Notices.

[illegible]ATE OF ORSON SMITH, [illegible] Notice is hereby given, to all [illegible] against the estate [illegible] the same for adjustment [illegible] of a regular term of the [illegible] to be holden at the [illegible] Chicago, on the third Monday [illegible] day thereof. [illegible] Administrators.

Copartnership.

[illegible]ARTNERSHIP NOTICE.— [illegible] J. W. J. Culton [illegible] which, from this [illegible] Mellen. [illegible] settled by [illegible] MELLEN & CO.

[illegible] Commission Merchants [illegible]

Banking and Exchange.

GEO. C. SMITH & BRO., Successors to J. W. Drexel & Co., 46 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO, Receive Deposits, Make Advances upon Produce in Store and Shipments, and transact General Banking Business. Read, Drexel & Co., New York. Drexel & Co., Philadelphia.

AUGUST 1st, 1863.—We will retire this day from the Banking business, and will be succeeded by Messrs. GEO. C. SMITH & BRO., Whom we cordially recommend to our friends and the public. J. W. DREXEL & CO.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.—This Institution, organized under the National Banking Law, is located at

22 LASALLE STREET.

Capital, - - - - $250,000.

Is prepared to furnish the usual facilities to customers and correspondents. E. AIKEN, President. EDW. E. BRAINERD, Cashier. DIRECTORS—E. Aiken, Sam'l P. Hutchinson, John B. Sherman, Sam'l W. Allerton, Byron Rice, Sam'l M. Nickerson, Sam'l G. D. Howard, Tracy J. Bronson, W. Allerton.

RUTTER, ENDICOTT & CO., BANKERS, Corner Lake and Clark streets. A general banking business transacted.

ADVANCES ON PRODUCE. The undersigned are prepared, as heretofore, to make advances or authorize drafts against Produce shipped to their correspondents in the principal markets in Great Britain. SIDNEY & CRAWFORD, 21 Peter street, Montreal. REFERENCE—Bank of Toronto, Montreal.

THE MERCHANTS, FARMERS AND MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK. 52 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also, from 6 P. M. to 8 P. M. Tuesday and Saturday.

INCORPORATED IN 1861.

Six per cent. Interest. Savings.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS. President—S. S. FLEETWOOD. Vice-Pres't—F. C. SHERMAN. Counsel—WM. C. GOUDY. Vice-Pres't—P. B. WESTFALL. Cashier—SYDNEY MYERS.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

J. C. Fargo,	J. M. Rountree,	M. Lewis,
J. H. Jones,	J. R. Phillips,	S. S. Hayes,
J. Eshm,	Rev. D. Dunne, V.G.,	C. R. Dole,
E. H. Williams,	J. G. Gindele,	J. W. Burley,
Ed. Hempstead,	T. H. Beebe,	W. R. Scates,
H. N. Bishop, D.D.,	D. A. Gage,	Hon. W. B. Ogden,
J. M. W. Jones,	W. J. Doggett,	

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the "BANK OF AMERICA," Heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said bank. Dated this 28th day of May, A. D. 1863. GEORGE SMITH, President. E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

A CARD.

The Marine Company of Chicago.

The Stockholders of this Institution having contributed and paid in

NEW CASH CAPITAL,

THE MARINE COMPANY OF CHICAGO is now ready to transact a General Business, and offers its services to customers and correspondents, in all monied transactions. Under its amended charter, two distinct departments are established:

1. A General Deposit, Collection and Loan Department.

2. A Savings and Trust Department.

The business and transactions of each department are required to be entirely distinct and independent of each other, so that in no event shall the funds of the Savings Department be jeopardized by the other transactions or business of said Company.

Commission Merchants.

McALLISTER, HALL & LIVERMORE, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 28 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 3691. WANTED—300,000 lbs. of Wool, on Eastern orders. Superior White Winter and Spring Wheat Flour for City Trade.

VAN WAGENEN & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 188 South Water street, Chicago. Cash advances made on consignments to Buffalo, Oswego and New York, with privilege of sale at either place. S. D. VAN WAGENEN, S. H. JORDAN, ROSCOE E. PROBOCK.

BATES, STONE & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 219 South Water street, Chicago. We have removed one door west of our old stand, where we have greater facilities for our increasing business.

LEDUC & GIBBS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Particular attention given to orders for Flour, Grain, Wool, &c. Liberal advances made on consignments to Buffalo, New York, Boston and Montreal. Warehouse 8 and 84 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. J. LEDUC. F. A. GIBBS.

WINANS, PEARCE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 28 South Water street, (up stairs) Chicago, Ill. Advances made on consignments to Woodruff & Co., New York, and Henning & Woodruff, St. Louis.

ALBERT MORSE & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 136 South Water street, (Aiken's Building,) CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Business confined strictly to Commission.

ABIEL AKIN & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 186 South Water street. Liberal advances made on Flour, Grain and Provisions, to be sold here or by WM. A. BROWN & CO., New York. A. AKIN. J. [illegible]

WALKER & THOMAS, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Room 3, Portland Block, southeast corner Dearborn and Washington streets, Chicago, P. O. Drawer 5955. GILBERT C. WALKER. B. S. THOMAS.

GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 Lasalle street, Chicago. P. O. Drawer 5906. Exchange on St. Louis Wanted. C. J. GILBERT, G. W. UPDIKE, S. O. STANARD. STANARD, GILBERT & CO., No. 5 City Buildings, St. Louis.

SHERMAN, COOLEY & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 41 Lasalle street, Office No. 1. S. SHERMAN, J. BASSETT, C. S. COOLEY, Formerly of Wright, Sherman & Co., late with Ewing, Briggs & Co.

PENISTON & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, LIVERPOOL. REFERENCES:—Messrs. Page, Richardson & Co., Boston. Middleton & Co., New York. Snow & Burgess, do. Johnston & Bayley, do. Cash advances made on consignments of Provisions Flour, &c., to the above house by HENRY MILWARD & CO. 18 Lasalle street, Chicago.

Insurance.

THE WASHINGTON

Life Insurance Company

OF NEW YORK.

Assets, Jan. 1, 1863	$200 722.55
Liabilities, (cost to reinsure, &c.)	59,107.08
Surplus	$141,615.47

This Company offers MORE ADVANTAGES to the insured than any other Company in the country.

Permanent Capital Stock of $125,000

Policy Holders Receive all the Profits.

STOCKHOLDERS RECEIVE NO OTHER DIVIDENDS THAN THE LEGAL INTEREST EARNED BY THEIR STOCK.

DIVIDENDS TO POLICY HOLDERS ONCE CREDITED ARE NEVER FORFEITED.

GREATEST POSSIBLE LIBERALITY IN ASSISTING PARTIES TO KEEP UP THEIR POLICIES IN FORCE.

After two annual premiums are paid, the Company will either return a raleable proportion thereof, or give a paid up policy for such an amount as that cash value would purchase without further payment.

NO OTHER COMPANY

Has ever done this after a policy was forfeited by non-payment of premium when due. The policy holders, therefore cannot lose what they pay in, if they become unable to make their regular payments.

LIBERALITY AND PROMPTITUDE IN SETTLING CLAIMS.

ACTIVE Agents wanted throughout Illinois.

J. FARMER, General Agent.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. of New York, F. S. Winston, President. Cash Assets February 1st, 1863, $9,225,119.79. O. CROMERITE, General Agent for Northern and Central Illinois, No. 6 Clark st., Chicago.

Coal.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!! The Scranton, Pittston, Wilkesbarre and Shamokin Coal Companies of Pennsylvania again offer to the public their choice family coals as follows in

LUMP,

LARGE EGG,

SMALL EGG,

RANGE,

CHESNUT

AND NUT.

Mining their own coal exclusively, can furnish consumers or dealers at the lowest market prices. Offices 232 East Madison street, 122 South Market street, and South Clark street foot of Liberty. Post Office Drawer 6187. ROBERT LAW, Agent. Lehigh, Blossburgh, Briar Hill, Erie and other Coals [illegible] Also choice brands of Pig Iron. R. LAW

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1863.

REBEL OUTRAGE ON FREE SPEECH.

Attempt to Break up a Church in Iowa

[Correspondence Dubuque Times, August 1st.]

On Sunday afternoon, the 26th inst., the Pastor of the M. E. Church in this place, (Calesburgh, Iowa,) Rev. F. H. Miller, in company with Dr. Steadman and lady, proceeded to a station on his circuit about six miles from this place, and near Millville in Clayton county. Scarcely had he alighted from his carriage, when he perceived three or four hundred people in the woods near the church, grouped together and evidently much excited. Immediately the truth of his situation flashed across his mind, and without delay he hastened to the door. But he was not to succeed so easily. Three burly Copperheads, as a committee of the rabble, armed to the teeth, met him at the door, where the following dialogue took place:

Copperhead, (John Boisinger, foreman.)—On what subject are you going to preach to-day?

Minister—I propose to preach on what subject I please.

Copperhead—If you intend to preach anything about war, Abolitionism, politics, or against Democracy, you shall not enter this house.

Minister—I shall preach what I please, and more, I shall preach in this house.

Copperhead—Boys, lock the door.

An effort was made to close the door, but being anticipated, was prevented by some Union men, whose hearts burned for the truth, and who, in anticipation of the storm, had come boldly to meet it.

The minister, then, with some difficulty entered the house, followed by Boisinger and his clique, who declared that at least nothing but Christ and him crucified could be preached there, while the chorus, "That's so. We have bushels of rotten eggs and ropes for all war and Abolition preachers," was taken up and resounded from a score of brazen faces. Meantime the cries of the Union men might be heard among the tumult, saying, "What he wishes, he shall preach." While the mob was thus rioting, a good brother, Frederick Shrunk, struck up the good old hymn—

"Come thou fount of every blessing,
Tune my heart to sing thy praise," etc.

The effect of this was eclectrical, and for a time the ruffians themselves seemed to tremble, as the solemn words echoed and re-echoed invoking the blessing of high Heaven upon the good and the bad, the just and unjust.

A telling discourse was then delivered from these words: "Am I my brother's keeper? And he (the Lord) said, what hast thou done? The voice of thy brother's blood crieth unto me from the ground."—Gen. 4th, 9-10.

From which was shown man's duty to himself, his fellow men, his government and his God, together with the fearful responsibilities resting upon American citizens at the present time. During the discourse several efforts were made by those outside to raise a posse strong enough to break up the meeting; but their efforts failed. The hearts of many, when the test came, fainted. Doubtless they remembered the old couplet of the poet—

"He who fights and runs away,
May live to fight another day."

The Union men had anticipated the mob, and by their timely appearance sustained the preaching of the gospel from an unmuzzled mouth and the institutions of the holy Sabbath, and it is to be hoped that the Copperheads departed from that place wiser if not better men.

A Conscript's Epistle to Jeff. Davis.

The following quaint epistle has been furnished for publication by a member of the Mounted Rifles, who picked it up in a deserted rebel camp on the Chowan River, about thirty miles from Winton, while out on a scouting expedition last spring.

The letter was addressed in this wise:

Read, if you want to, you thieving scalp hunter, whoever you are, and forward, postpaid, to the lord high chancellor of the devil's exchequer (?) on earth.

JEFF. DAVIS,
Richmond, Va.

HEADQUARTERS "SCALP HUNTERS,"
Camp Chowan, N. C., Jan. 11.

Excellency Davis:

With feelings of undeveloped pleasure that an affectionate conscript entrusts this sheet of confiscated paper to the tender mercies of a Confederate States mail carrier, addressed, as it shall be to yourself, O Jeff., Red Jacket of the Gulf, and Chief of the Six Nations—more or less. He writes on the stump of a shivered monarch of the forest, with the "pine trees wailing round him," and "Endymion's planet rising on the air." To you, O Czar of all Chivalry and Khan of Cotton Tartary, he appeals for the privilege of seeking, on his own hook, a land less free—a home among the hyenas of the North. Will you not halt your "heavy columns," and stay your gorgeous career for this space?—and while an admiring world takes a brief gaze at your glorious and God-forsaken cause, pen for the happy conscript a furlough without end? Do so, and mail it, if you please, and mail it to that city the windy, wandering Wigfall didn't winter in, called for short Philadelphia.

The Etesian winds sweeping down the defiles of the Old Dominion, and over the swamps of Suffolk, come moaning through the pines of the old State, laden with the music, and sigh themselves away into sweet sounds of silence to the far-off South. Your happy conscript would go to the far-away North whence the wind comes, and leave you to reap the whirlwind, with no one but your father, the Devil, to rake and bind after you. And he's going.

It is with intense and multifariously proud satisfaction that he gazes for the last time upon our holy flag—that symbol and sign of an adored trinity—cotton, niggers and chivalry. He still sees it in the little camp on the Chowan, tied to the peak of its palmetto pole, and floating out over our boundless Confederacy, the revived relic of ages gone, banner of our king of few days and full of trouble. And that pole in its tapering uprightness testifying some of the grandest beauties of our nationality; its peak pointing hopefully toward the tropical stars, and its biggest end—run into the ground. Relic and pole, good bye. 'Tis best the conscript goes; his claim to chivalry has gone before him. Behind he leaves the legitimate chivalry of this unbounded nation centered in the illegitimate son of a Kentucky horse-thief.

But a few more words, illustrious President, and he is done—done gone.

Elevated by their sufferings and suffrages to the highest office in the gift of a great and exceeding free people, you have held your position without a change of base, or purpose of any sort, through weary months of war, and want, and woe; and though every conscript would unite with the thousands of loyal and true men in the South in a grand old grief at your downfall, so too will they sink under the calamity of an exquisite joy when you shall have reached that eminent meridian whence all progress is perpendicular.

And now, bastard President of a political abortion, farewell.

"Scalp hunters," relic, pole, and chivalrous confederates in crime, good-bye. Except it be in the army of the Union, you will not again see the conscript.

NORM. HARROLD,
of Ashe county, N. C.

The Cost of Living in Richmond.

The following are the latest quotations in the Richmond markets:

COMMERCIAL.

Reported by Martin & Cardoza, Commission Merchants.

RICHMOND, Thursday, July 23, 1863.

BACON—The supply in the market is limited. We quote hog-round at $1.50 to $1.55.

HAMS—1.55 to $1.60 ℔ ℔.

BEANS—White, sales at $18 to 20 ℔ bu.

BUTTER—Is scarce. We quote good at $2 to $2.50.

BRANDY—Apple, sales at $22 to $25 ℔ gal.

BEESWAX—In demand at $2 ℔ ℔.

CORNMEAL—We note sales at $10 ℔ bu.

CORN—There is but little on the market; sales at $5.50 to $10.

CANDLES—Tallow, $2.50 to $2.75; adamantine, $5.50 to $5 ℔ ℔.

COTTON—50c to 55c ℔ ℔.

COFFEE—$4 to $4.50 ℔ ℔.

FRUIT—Dried apples, $10 to $11; peaches, $10 to $16 ℔ bu.

FLOUR—The transactions in flour have been entirely confined to the retail trade. We quote superfine at $32 to $34; extra, $35; family, $38 to $48. Market more active and demand good.

FLOUR BARRELS—$1 each.

FLAXSEED—There is but little demand. Sales this week at $7 ℔ bu.

HAY—We note sales at $8 to $10 ℔ hundred.

HIDES—Dry, $1.50 to $1.60 ℔ ℔.

LARD—Sales at $1.50 to $1.60.

LEATHER—Sole, $3.50 to $3.75; upper, $4 to $5.50.

LIME—$10 ℔ brl.

MOLASSES—$8.20 to $9.50 ℔ gal.

OATS—Sales at $6 ℔ bu.

PEAS—Black-eye, $12; brown, $10.50 ℔ bu.

POTATOES—Irish very scarce; sales at $10 to $15 ℔ bu.

PLASTER—None in market.

RICE—18c to 20c ℔ ℔.

RYE—Last sales $7 ℔ bu.

SEEDS—Timothy, $7.50; clover, 24c to 25c; orchard grass seed, $4.50 ℔ bu.

SALT—45c ℔ ℔.

SUGARS—Sales from $1.70 to $1.80.

TOBACCO—We continue our quotations, with the remark that the market is more animated for all the descriptions of working tobacco. For common lugs $12 to $14, good $16 to $22. Bright working lugs $25 to $30. Common leaf $18 to $26. Good $30 to $38. Fine $45 to $55. Fine manufacturing from $60 to $90. Bright wrappers $1.50 to $2.50.

WOOD—Oak $25, pine $20 ℔ cord.

WHISKY—[illegible] ℔ gallon for corn; Rye $28 to $33.

CITY MARKETS.

[From the Sentinel, July 27.]

A stroll through the First Market, Saturday morning, assured us of the following prices prevailing there at this time: New potatoes, $1.60 ℔ quart; Onions, $1.00 ℔ quart; Cymling, $1.00 ℔ dozen; Cucumbers $1.00@1.50 ℔ dozen; Green Apples, 25c@1.00 ℔ quart; Cabbage, 50c@$3.00 ℔ head; Eggs, $2.00 ℔ dozen; Chickens, $3.00@4.00 ℔ pair; Whortleberries, 75c ℔ quart; Blackberries, 25@50c ℔ quart; Green Corn, $3.00 ℔ dozen ears; Mutton, $1.00 ℔ ℔; Bacon, $1.75 ℔ ℔; Butter, $3.00 ℔ ℔; Buttermilk, 50c ℔ quart; Sturgeon, 75c ℔ ℔. The market appeared well supplied with all these articles, yet these extraordinary prices were firmly maintained.

Opening of the Bridesburg Armory.

The new armory of the firm of Barton, Jenks & Co., was formally opened yesterday afternoon. The attendant visitors, to the number of two thousand, were grouped together on the first floor of the main building, and evinced an active interest in the exercises. When the war first broke out, the old manufactory was used for the manufacture of cotton gins and other machines for the fabrication of cotton and woolen cloths. But the Enfield musket took the place of the loom and the spinning jenny, and the armies of the Union were armed with the products of the works. The old buildings will now be restored to their former occupations, and the arts of war and peace will be simultaneously prosecuted. It is an augury of returning peace that the manufacture of the implements of peace are to be resumed in this quiet little borough.

The new buildings are two stories high; 1,800,000 bricks were used in their construction, and such was the rapidity with which the work of erection was prosecuted that, sixty-nine days after the laying of the corner-stone, the buildings are completed so far as to allow of the reception of the machinery. The machinery will be introduced in ten days, and in thirty days the whole works will be ready for the resumption of the manufacture of Government muskets. The main building is 500 feet long by 32 feet wide, and they altogether furnish work to 800 hands, while they provide accommodation to 1,200. The old works, also, have room for nearly 500 additional workmen, so that 1,700 men can be employed at the establishment of the Messrs. Jenks. There are two engines of 160 horse power used to move the machinery. The machinery for the manufacture of muskets has been removed from the old works to give place to the machinery for the erection of the cotton machines.—[*Philadelphia Inquirer*, 30th.

KENTUCKY PLACED UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

Orders by Gen. Burnside.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
CINCINNATI, July 31, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 120.—WHEREAS, The State of Kentucky is invaded by a rebel force, with the avowed intention of overawing the judges of election, of intimidating the loyal voters, keeping them from the polls and forcing the election of disloyal candidates at the election on the 3d of August; and

WHEREAS, The military power of the Government is the only force that can defeat this attempt, the State of Kentucky is hereby declared under martial law, and all military officers are commanded to aid the constituted authorities of the State in support of the laws and of the purity of suffrage, as defined in the late proclamation of his Excellency, Governor Robinson.

As it is not the intention of the Commanding General to interfere with the proper expression of public opinion, all discretion in the conduct of the election will be as usual in the hands of the legally appointed Judges at the polls, who will be held strictly responsible that no disloyal person be allowed to vote, and to this end the military power is ordered to give them its utmost support.

The civil authorities, civil courts and business will not be suspended by this order. It is for the purpose only of protecting, if necessary, the rights of loyal citizens and the freedom of election.

By order of Maj. Gen. Burnside,
LEWIS RICHMOND, A. A. G.

Flag Raising at a Colored Camp.

[From the Phil. North American, July 30th.]

Yesterday was a gay time at the camp of the 3d U. S Infantry, colored, near Chelten Hill, on the North Pennsylvania railroad. The announcement made a few days since had the effect of drawing a large number of people to the locality, both white and colored.

The men were in line early in the afternoon, and went through a number of battalion movements. Although the regiment is but a month old, and although many of its members have scarcely been in the ranks a week, they performed all the movements in a creditable manner, and elicited considerable applause from several old soldiers who were upon the ground.

After the battalion drill was over the regiment was drawn up in front of the flag-staff. At half-past five precisely, the flag was hoisted, and as its folds floated on the air, the assembled multitude gave three hearty cheers, and the band struck up the "Star Spangled Banner."

Mr. Geo. H. Earle then advanced to the front, and mounting the rostrum, made a speech of some length, of which we can only give a few extracts. He expressed his pleasure at the opportunity thus given him to address the first regiment of colored troops formed in Philadelphia. He reminded them that they stood on ground made classic by the fact that the revolutionary army had moved over it to the battle of Germantown, where they defeated the left wing of the English army. He congratulated them that they were enrolled for the defense of that flag, the emblem of all that was pure and holy, the emblem of good government and of freedom to all. That flag had been assailed by traitors in their wicked attempts to destroy and ruin this fair country. But with the help of your strong arms and stout hearts, said he, it shall not be. With your assistance and that of your brethren of the South, we can crush traitors, and then say to France and England, "stand back," and to the rebel host, "disappear."

He could not, if he would, recount all the instances where the colored race had shed their blood in defense of the country. They had done it in the revolution, and had already in the present struggle, and in a hundred ways testified their loyalty to the flag. They had proved it at Milliken's Bend, where a band of one hundred and fifty went into a fight, of whom only thirty survived. They had proved it at Morris Island, in the assault upon the battery. Their Colonel said: "Men, take that battery." They took it, and held it for an hour, while, during that time, their standard-bearer stood amidst a fire of shell and waved the colors of the regiment on the parapet, an example of heroic daring equal to any in the world. They proved it at Baton Rouge according to the official testimony of General Banks.

The hired advocates of treason had said that negroes would not fight, and then howled that if arms were put into their hands they would commit the most horrible excesses. It was a falsehood. He could confidently trust to any men in the regiment the most tender babe or delicate woman in the South with the full confidence that she would be treated with the utmost respect. How different was the Sam Gaty outrage, where unoffending negroes were shot down in cold blood by cowardly guerrillas! He was certain that they would be true soldiers, and that they would march to victory and to glory.

The band then played "John Brown," after which the Hon. Wm. D. Kelly made the following remarks:

I shall speak but briefly. I plainly see that John Brown's soul is marching on. [Cheers.] And under the providence of God, by the aid of United States muskets in the hands of American citizens of African descent, it will march on until that flag waves over none but freemen. Remember, you have redeemed your race in Philadelphia from the prejudices that branded you as cowards, and remember that you go to emulate glories such as men have rarely performed. The black men at Port Hudson, at Milliken's Bend, and at Battery Wagner were marvels of courage, and you must show that freemen of African descent trained in these free northern States can fight as well as their slave brethren. Will you do it? (Here a mighty cry of "Yes" went up from the entire regiment.) I will say that as soon as officers can be assigned to you, you will go under their careful lead to Florida, the garden State of the South. You, and men like you, are to make it, by the next bright New Year, a free State of the Union. (Cheers.)

Another regiment will follow you in less than a month, and a third will follow it. The courage and endurance of the black man is to make Florida free, and to serve notice upon the world that, if Europe dares to establish an empire near us, we will overrun with black American citizens the tropical regions of our continent, and make a star for every State, even though there be none but black citizens there. This war, begun in defence of slavery, shall become the great war of American freedom, and you are to be among the ablest of its soldiers.

Dress parade was then gone through with, the band played a few more airs and the assemblage dispersed.

The Exchange in Charleston Harbor.

[Correspondence N. Y. Herald, 30th.]

When the exchange of wounded was being effected in Charleston harbor Lieutenant Colonel Hall, General Gilmore's representative, inquired why no wounded of the Massachusetts 54th (colored) regiment had been sent down. "That is a matter for after consideration with my government," replied Col. Anderson, the rebel commissioner. "But in the agreement for the exchange of wounded prisoners, there was no exception whatever," replied Colonel Hall. "We regard the colored troops as another class of people altogether," said Colonel Anderson. In the meantime, a wounded Irish rebel had begged, with tears in his eyes, not to be put on board the rebel steamer Alice. He said he was a Union man and always had been, and refused to go back to the rebels. Some one had stricken his name from the list, and represented he was too ill to be removed. But Colonel Anderson got a clue to the real cause of detention, and, at his request, Colonel Hall investigated the facts, and found he was detained simply because a Union man. Then Colonel Anderson grew wroth, and insisted on his being put at once on the Alice. "He is an enlisted man, and cannot elect where he shall go or stay. He is clearly subject to the general agreement about exchanging the wounded," said the Colonel. "So," replied Colonel Hall, "are the colored soldiers." Then Colonel Anderson wished Colonel Hall to put his objections to what he had asked in writing, on Col. Hall's saying he must refer the matter to General Gilmore. Colonel Hall acquiesced at first, but, on Colonel Anderson positively refusing to furnish a written paper on his part, refused. The rebels say they will sell all the negroes they catch, and it is understood if they do, hostages selected for the purpose will be hung.

Gen. Blunt's Plans and Operations.

[Correspondence N. Y. Times, July 21.]

Late reports from Fort Blunt intimate the rebel loss in killed, wounded and prisoners to be larger than at first indicated. It cannot fall short of five hundred. Our loss is ten killed on the field, and thirty wounded. This defeat of Cooper destroys the last hope, followed up vigorously as it will be by Blunt, for the rebels regaining possession of the Indian Territory. It will, in all probability, result in restoring to their allegiance the Creek, Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations. The first have been ready to renounce the Confederate alliance whenever we could occupy their country.

The latter are well known to be thoroughly discontented. Gen Blunt may be expected to take Fort Smith and Little Rock ere long. He will then turn his attention to Shreveport and Northern Louisiana. He wants a negro army and will get it. Fort Gibson is just 300 miles south of this place, nearly half way to Galveston and the Gulf. Blunt is going there, and intends to be let alone, while Hamilton pleads in vain at Washington for help to the gallant Union sufferers of Western and Northern Texas, to rally them around the old flag, and restore the State to the Union. It has long been a favorite idea of the Kansas people that they were to be mainly instrumental in establishing freedom in the Southwest. General Blunt is a practical member of that school, and he is on his way to accomplish it. Let him alone, except to furnish supplies and ordnance stores, and with only his small army of less than 4,000 men, he will make a big scare in Texas anyhow, if no more. But he'll do more, unless Washington or St. Louis interferes.

Colonel Williams, of the First Kansas, (colored,) is now at Fort Blunt. His most serious wound is in the right breast or shoulder. The ball glanced around, and was taken out of the back. It is not believed to have penetrated the lungs. He also received three flesh wounds, in the foot, hand and face. He is not believed to be in any danger, and with care will soon be in the field again.

The Louisville *Journal* says of old Wickliffe:

He is all bitterness. Take away his bitterness, and there wouldn't be enough of him left to make a small lap dog. He was a bitter young man, and he is a bitter old one. He first brought himself into notice half a century ago by eating off a gentleman's ear, and it would seem as if the ear, saturated with the venom of his fangs, had been festering and rotting upon his stomach ever since, making his breath and his words a perfect nuisance. All the secretions of his body are in his biliary ducts and his gall bladder. He is incapable either of cherishing attachment or being the object of it.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

—Miss Mary Pierce recently died at New Haven, leaving about $120,000 as the result of industrious school teaching and judicious investment. She was formerly a proprietress of a young ladies' seminary at Litchfield.

—James G. Blaine, editor of the Kennebec *Journal*, and member of Congress elect from the third district of Maine, has been drafted.

—The Quebec *Mercury* says that in the Seignory of Vandreuil, and on the tributaries of the Chaudierre, about fifty miles from Quebec, gold is found in abundance. One nugget of pure gold, worth $18 per ounce, and weighing a pound and a quarter, was picked up in the bed of one of these streams, which at this season of the year is almost dry. Another nugget weighing nine ounces and also one, from the same region, was disposed of in town this week. It is said that about $20,000 worth of gold has been gathered there this season. One man has in his possession a gallon of the precious metal, in pieces of all sizes. Since the golden news has leaked out, people have been flocking to the diggings in crowds.

—Whiteside county, Ill., has furnished 1,414 volunteers for the army.

—The report of the Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada, for the year 1862, shows a progress in all respects in education. The number of schools has increased since 1853, from 2,352 to 3,501—the increase in the last year being 156 against an increase of 81 in 1861. The number of pupils has risen from 108,284 to 188,635, increasing 1,790 in the year, against 8,690 in 1861.

—The annual dinner of the Acclimization Society was lately held in England. The modern explorers and wild hunters were well represented, Captain Speke and Grant M. du Chaillue, and Mr. Grantley Berkly all being present. The dinner comprised all kinds of strange food—conger-eel soup, ostriches eggs, *poulets a l'emancipation des negres*—there is some chance of emancipation becoming fashionable after this—grofs dressed like chickens, bear's ham, and grouse, "bourgoul" from the Lebanon, and many other novelties were cautiously partaken of. Some of them seem, however, to have possessed but little charm besides that of novelty, for Mr. Bernal Osborne declared flatly that he would rather starve than eat conger-eel soup.

—A correspondent of the Toronto *Globe*, says: In the course of the Polish debate, Lord Brougham addressed the House. While speaking, his upper row of teeth became loose. He stopped and tried to screw them in, but failed, and was obliged to pull them out, plate and all, and to walk out of the House with them in his hand. He was not able to speak a word that could be heard, without them, and his face instantly assumed the appearance of a man twenty years older. I never before witnessed such a transformation of a human countenance in my life; and all who saw it seemed to be struck with astonishment, and with pity for the old man, for he was evidently very sadly annoyed at the mishap, and went out of the House in a tremulous passion.

—A catalogue of the coins, belonging to Yale college, recently published, shows that the collection contains 3,000 specimens belonging to all periods from 700 B. C. to the present year, and almost all the countries where coins are used.

—How the Prince of Wales popped the question to the Princess of Denmark—"Please deign to marry me." And the fair Dane deigned.

—The citizens of Toronto are "agitating" to have the seat of Government located in that city.

—Hon. Daniel C. Baker, of Lynn, Mass., died in New Orleans on the 23d ult. Mr. Baker was for many years a partner in the house of Francis S. Newhall & Co., of Boston, but was more recently connected with Messrs. David Taylor & Co., lately merchants of New Orleans. He was one of the founders of the Exchange Bank and of the Howard Banking Company, in Boston, and was long President of the latter.

The Dayton (O.) *Journal*, which was suppressed by the Democrat advocates of a free press in that State, and to advance the traitor Vallandigham's interest, has been revived. It is now in the hands of W. D. Bickham, the well known correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, and he starts off with a rush of original matter, which shows that its subscribers won't have to eat "funeral-baked meats," scraped out of some other paper's feast. Mr. Bickham is a vigorous writer and an experienced newspaper man, and we shall be very much surprised if the *Journal* does not exceed all its former reputation under his direction.

—At one of the stations on the Acquia road where the subsistence was received and delivered to the Army of the Potomac, a very faithful man was fatally injured and died shortly after. The Commissary wrote the following epitaph, which marks the spot where he is buried:

Here lies the body of Michael Farrell
Who lost his life in rolling a barrel;
Life is sweet, but he gave up his existence
In furnishing the army with needful subsistence.

—The Hartford (Conn.) *Times* gives the following interesting incident of a basket maker named Samuel Jackson, who was killed by a railroad train near that city recently:

Above six feet in height, he was broad shouldered and muscular, and has often lifted a barrel of whisky or of cider, as a common man would lift a fifty six pound weight, holding it by the chimes, at the distance of two feet from his body. He came, we believe, from Spain. He always said he was an Englishman. He was in the battles of Napier's peninsular campaign, and was one of the now historical storming party in the battle of Curdad Corderigo. He was also in the battle of Waterloo, under Wellington: and it was always said that he was in the battle of New Orleans. His body was scarred with bullet marks and sabre wounds. His accounts of the battles in Europe were more vivid and interesting than any in books. Although an uncultivated man, his accounts agreed in the main with the best historical records, and he had many details and incidents that might well form a part of the history of the battles in Spain and at Waterloo. His memory was indelible. He gave a better account of the storming party at Curdad than Charles Lever in his Charles O'Malley. He leaves a family in this city, among whom were two of his sons who went to the war, and one was killed at Port Hudson. The other, Lieut. Jackson, of the 1st Connecticut artillery, has distinguished himself for bravery in a number of late battles.

—A letter from Carraccas reports that the Venezuelan agent in London has negotiated a loan for $1,000,000 with an English banking house, but it remains to be approved by the Venezuelan Government, which may not happen for some time, owing to the revolutionary disturbances. The loan has an important bearing, however, on certain American interests which do not appear on the surface, the American Minister having in the recent negotiations for the recovery of the Bird's Island claims inserted a clause by which it was provided that in case this loan was effected, the whole of these claims were to be paid off, and if any failure is made in such payment the Minister is authorized to place an agent in every custom-house to receive the export duties, with an additional charge of two per cent. to defray the expenses of the collection.

—Despite the unfavorable reports respecting the Nova Scotia gold mines, a Halifax letter of the 23d inst. says:

The intelligence from our gold mines continues highly satisfactory. It is hardly necessary that I should burden my correspondence with further items concerning the various mines, the yield of different claims, &c. All tend in one direction, and that is to show we have a sure and extensive source of wealth in our gold mines.

—The house builders are having a prosperous season in Boston. The *Traveler* sas among the public edifices are Rev. Mr. Webb's church, City Hall, City Hospital, Parker Hotel, Natural History building, Roman Catholic College, Emmanuel Chapel, school houses, &c. Fifteen dwelling houses are building on Shawmut avenue alone, also fourteen on Chester Park and vicinity. Many new blocks are building on the new streets west of Tremont, and the lands of the Boston Water Power Company. On the Back Bay some forty splendid houses are erecting, on Commonwealth avenue, Boylston, Newbery, Marlboro', Beacon and Arlington streets, at an average cost of forty thousand dollars each. Some of these will be the most superb mansions in Boston, especially those corner of Arlington street, and on the Hancock estate, Beacon street. Exclusive of public buildings, stores, and warehouses, the latter of which we have not enumerated, the value of the dwellings alone to be erected this year, at the west and south parts of the city, will exceed two and one-half millions of dollars (2,500,000.)

—Among the Confederates in the hospital at Washington is Col. Peter G. Evans, of Newbern, N. C., a son-in-law of Gov. Morehead of that State. He was severely wounded in one of the recent battles. He has been receiving every attention which his severe case needs; but notwithstanding this, his physical condition is now considered extremely critical. Lieutenant Bryan, of Raleigh, is also among the inmates of the Stanton Hospital.

—A cavalry force has been sent to Harford county, Maryland, to regulate a few disaffected persons there who have been giving intimations of a purpose to resist the draft. It is determined to levy contributions upon them to pay the provost or enrolling officers and a barn they burned, and for any other damages here after committed.

A Good and Beautiful Idea.

We perceive that Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, has hit upon the happy thought of buying some ten or twenty acres of the great and glorious battle field of Gettysburg as a cemetery for the heroes who there laid down their lives that the nation might live. This beautiful idea we hope will be fully carried out, including a special division of the field to the soldiers of each State connected with the army of the Union, and a national obelisk on Cemetery Hill, with the names engraved upon it of every regiment, and with a book inside containing the name, State, regiment and company of every soldier in those three days battles, and in the outside incidental operations. We are glad to be assured at the same time, that the Union soldiers of this war who have died on other fields, will not be forgotten, but that in some suitable way the government will preserve their names for the remembrance of a grateful posterity.—*N. Y. Herald, Aug. 1st.*

THE TWO CABINETS.—As a matter of reference, the names of the Cabinet officers of the United States and Confederate States are given below:

	Union.	Rebel.
President	Lincoln.	Davis.
Vice President	Hamlin.	Stephens.
Secretary of State	Seward.	Benjamin.
Secretary of War	Stanton.	Seddon.
Secretary of Treasury	Chase.	Memminger.
Secretary of Navy	Welles.	Mallory.
Attorney General	Bates.	Watts.
Postmaster General	Blair.	Reagan.

OUR PLATFORM.—The 50th Ohio Volunteers, now in Kentucky, have adopted this sensible platform:

Resolved, That our platform is: The Union first, last, and all the time; peace when it is established, war until it is.

Miscellaneous.

The sale of the Plantation Bitters is without precedent in the history of the world. There is no secret in the matter. They are at once the most speedy strengthening health restorer ever discovered. It requires but a single trial to understand this. Their purity can always be relied upon. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Cascarilla Bark, Dandelion, Chamomile Flowers, Lavender Flowers, Wintergreen, Anise, Clover buds, Orange peel, Snake-root, Caraway, Coriander, Burdock.

S.—T.—1860—X. &c.

They are especially recommended to clergymen, public speakers, and persons of literary habits and sedentary life, who require free digestion, a relish for food, and clear mental faculties.

Delicate persons and weak persons are certain to find in these Bitters what they have so long looked for.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.

They create a healthy appetite.

They are an antidote to change of water and diet.

They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.

They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.

They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.

They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.

They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.

They cure Diarrhea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.

They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer.

The following startling and emphatic statements can be seen at our office.

Letter of Rev. E. F. CRANE, Chaplain of the 107th New York Regiment:

NEAR ACQUIA CREEK, March 4th, 1863.

Owing to the great exposure and terrible decomposition after the battle of Antietam, I was utterly prostrated and very sick. My stomach would not retain medicine. An article called Plantation Bitters, prepared by Dr. Drake, of New York, was prescribed to give me strength and an appetite. To my great surprise they gave me immediate relief. Two bottles almost allowed me to join my regiment. * * * I have since seen them used in many cases, and am free to say, for hospital or private purposes I know of nothing like them. REV. E. F. CRANE, Chaplain.

[Letter from the Rev. N. E. GILDS, St. Clairsville, Pa.:]

GENTLEMEN:—You were kind enough, on a former occasion to send me a half dozen bottles of Plantation Bitters for $3.50. My wife having derived so much benefit from the use of these Bitters, I desire her to continue them, and you will please send us six bottles more for the money inclosed.

I am, very truly, yours,
N. E. GILDS, Pastor Ger. Ref. Church.

SOLDIERS' HOME, SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 15th, 1863.

* * * I have given your Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our noble soldiers who stop here, more or less disabled from various causes, and the effect is marvelous and gratifying.

Such a preparation as this is I heartily wish in every family, in every hospital, and at hand on every battle field. G. W. D. ANDREWS, Superintendent.

Dr. W. A. CHILDS, Surgeon of the Tenth Vermont Regiment, writes:—"I wish every soldier had a bottle of Plantation Bitters. They are the most effective, perfect and harmless tonic I ever used."

WILLARD'S HOTEL,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22d, 1863.

GENTLEMEN—We require another supply of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which daily increases with the guests of our house.

Respectfully, SYKES, CHADWICK & CO.
&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

Be sure that every bottle bears the fac simile of our signature on a steel plate label, with our private stamp over the cork.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
202 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Sold by all respectable Druggists, Physicians, Grocers, Hotels, Saloons and country dealers.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS

For Females,

Are used by thousands of ladies and NEVER FAIL to remove all obstructions of nature from whatever cause.

Lyon's Periodical Drops

Are the only female remedy that can be relied on in all cases.

Lyon's Periodical Drops

Are a scientifically compounded fluid preparation, and as such, challenge the world.

USE ONLY

Lyon's Periodical Drops

When suppressed nature needs a regulator.

Lyon's Periodical Drops

Cure every time Suppression of the Menses, Leucorrhea, Dysmenorrhea, Prolapsus and may always be taken with perfect safety, except when forbidden in the directions.

BUY ONLY

Lyon's Periodical Drops

And thereby secure relief at a trifling cost.

Lyon's Periodical Drops

Are prepared only by

DR. JNO. L. LYON,

PRACTICING PHYSICIAN, NEW HAVEN, CONN

25,000 BOTTLES OF

Lyon's Periodical Drops

Have been sold in six months, and every lady is satisfied. Try one bottle and you will be convinced of their power to cure.

Price, $1 per bottle.

For sale by every Druggist in city and country everywhere. The trade supplied by

LORD & SMITH,

Wholesale Druggists,

23 Lake street Chicago.

THE ATTENTION OF MANUFACTURERS OF

SORGHUM SYRUP

Is directed to our

Bisulphite of Soda,

A cheap article, indispensable in the manufacture of Syrup from the Sorghum and Imphee Canes. This preparation prevents the souring of the juice, has great BLEACHING PROPERTIES, and improves the color of the Syrup. It is also a superior clarifying agent, aiding in the removal of gummy matter and green taste. Packed in barrels and half barrels. We will send circulars explaining the modus operandi. Parties wishing to order will please apply at once to BENDER, MAHLA & CO., Manufacturing Chemists, 57 West Water street, near Madison street Bridge, Chicago, Ill.

PILES! PILES!!

DR. WITFIELD'S

VEGETABLE PILLS,

Are warranted a certain cure for FISTULA, BLIND OR BLEEDING PILES.

We would caution all who are victims to this distressing complaint to avoid the use of external applications, as they result only in aggravating the disease. DR. WITFIELD'S remedy removes the cause of the disease, and effects a permanent cure. THIS IS NO QUACK MEDICINE. These Pills have been tried for the last seven years, and in no instance have they failed to cure. Price 50 cents per box. Sent by mail to any address. J. YOUNG, Sole proprietor, No. 431 Broadway, N. Y. For sale by BLISS & SHARP, 144 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING MATERIALS.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., July 28, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 10th of August, 1863, at 12 o'clock, M., for delivering at Military Hospital grounds near Jeffersonville, Indiana, the following quantities of Lumber and Building Materials:

Eight hundred and fifty (850) feet (lineal) 8 by 8 white pine or cedar posts.

Eighteen thousand one hundred and fifty (18,150) feet (lineal) 4 by 6 white pine or cedar posts.

Six hundred and nineteen thousand two hundred and eighty four (619,284) feet hemlock, poplar or pine saw-mill lumber, board measure.

One hundred and eighty-three thousand nine hundred and fifty (183,950) feet narrow 3d rate flooring boards, [illegible]

[illegible] hundred and sixty-six thousand three hundred (466,300) feet common flooring not over eight inches wide, free from loose knots and splits one inch thick.

Three hundred and eighty seven thousand five hundred (387,500) feet sawed pine laths.

Thirty thousand (30,000) feet common pine boards.

Eighteen thousand (18,000) feet 3d rate dressed, one inch pine boards, 15 inches wide.

Thirty-three thousand seven hundred and forty-four (33,744) feet (lineal) 3d rate pine, to be prepared to plan and pattern, equal numbers of 4, 5 and 5½ inches wide and 1 inch thick, bevelled edge.

Twenty seven thousand eight hundred and thirty nine (27,839) feet 3d rate pine, ⅛ inch thick—part 5 inch and part 6 inch wide—to be prepared ready for [illegible] (Drawing furnished.)

Fourteen thousand nine hundred and fifty four (14,954) feet (lineal) 1½ by six poplar, in 9, 12, and 18 feet lengths.

Ten thousand (10,000) feet (lineal) 1 by 4 poplar, in 6, 8, 12, and 16 feet lengths.

Nine hundred and sixteen (916) windows, 21 lights, 11 by 16; eighty-six (86) windows, 15 lights, 11 by 16; one (1) window, 14 lights, 11 by 16; ninety-six (96) windows, 12 lights, 11 by 16; [illegible] the above to be primed and glazed, frames to be made, casing on both sides, in and out, with sills, apron and drip cap, the sash to be made with buck rails, and the frame with parting strips.

Three hundred and twenty-three (323) batten doors, with frames, casing, drip-cap, &c., complete. (Drawings furnished.)

Thirteen hundred (1300) squares (more or less) gravel roofing.

Fifteen (15) kegs 20d nails (more or less.)

Thirty (30) do 12d do

One hundred and seventy five (175) kegs 10d nails (more or less.)

Two hundred (200) kegs 8d nails (more or less.)

Thirty (30) kegs 6d nails (more or less.)

All the above to be subject to the inspection and approval of an agent of the government.

The saw-mill lumber and other materials required for immediate use, to be delivered on the grounds within ten (10) days from date of contract, or as rapidly as required—the whole to be delivered before the 1st of September next.

The full name and postoffice address of the bidder (and the full name of his partners, if bidding for a firm) must appear in the proposal.

Proposals from disloyal parties and rebel sympathizers will not be considered, and the oath prescribed by Congress must in all cases accompany the proposal.

Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and plainly endorsed, "Proposals for Building Materials."

Each proposal must be accompanied by a guarantee signed by two responsible persons, whose responsibility must be shown by the certificate of the clerk of the county in which they reside. The form of the guarantee will be as follows:

We —— of the county of —— and State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is able to fulfill a contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that, should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith. Should the contract be awarded him we are prepared to become his securities.

Bonds in the sum of five thousand ($5,000) dollars signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder on signing the contract.

Bidders are required to be present in person when their bids are opened.

The right to reject any or all the bids that may be deemed too high is reserved by the undersigned, as well as the right to select from each bid such materials at the prices therein named, as is required by the Government. And in case of the failure of a bidder whose proposal is accepted to furnish within the time prescribed, in quality or quantity, the materials stipulated to be delivered, then the Assistant Quartermaster in charge to have the right to supply such deficiency by purchase, and such bidder be charged with the difference of cost.

THEO. C. BOWLES,
Captain and Ass't Quartermaster.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING FORAGE.

OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER U. S. ARMY,
CHICAGO, Ill., July 29, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Saturday, the 8th DAY OF AUGUST 1863, AT 12 O'CLOCK M., OF THAT DAY for furnishing and delivering at the Government Corral, near Ulich's Hotel on State Street, in the City of Chicago.

FORAGE consisting of Hay, Oats or Corn for Army Horses, from the date of the contract for the same until the 1st day of November 1863, in such quantities and at such times as shall be required—subject to a rigid inspection as to correct weight and quality before the acceptance thereof.

THE HAY must be of the best quality of Timothy or Upland, well cured, and delivered in bales.

THE CORN to be delivered in the ear at the rate of seventy pounds per bushel.

THE OATS to be first quality, and to weigh Thirty-two pounds to the bushel.

The right to accept the bids for the whole or in part for each article separately is hereby expressly reserved by the undersigned.

All bids must be accompanied by the written guarantee of at least two responsible persons as follows:

"The undersigned ——, of ——, hereby guarantee that the above named —— is able to fulfill a contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and should his proposition be accepted that he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith. Should the contract be awarded him we are prepared to become his sureties."

—— } Sureties.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids not deemed satisfactory in all particulars.

All bids must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Forage," and directed to the undersigned.

J. A. POTTER,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. Army,
Chicago, Ills.

PROPOSALS FOR HARDWARE.

ASST. QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DAVENPORT, IOWA, July 31st, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Friday, the seventh day of August, 12 o'clock M. for delivering on Rock Island, Ills., at such a point as the Asst. Quartermaster may direct, Hardware of the following kind and description:

60 kegs 20d nails,

150 kegs 10d nails,

60 kegs 8d nails,

30 kegs 6d nails,

400 lbs wrot nails,

27 dos pair heavy T hinges, 12 in. long,

27 doz pair No. 6 thumb latches,

3½ doz 3½ by 3½ loose joint butts,

1 gross sash springs,

6 gross 1¼ in. screws No. 12.

Specimens of the different articles to accompany each proposal. At least one-third to be delivered within ten days after signing the contract; the remainder to be delivered within twenty days after signing the contract.

Proposals from disloyal parties will not be considered. An oath of allegiance to the United States Government must accompany each proposition.

All of the above described to be subject to the inspection of an agent, appointed on the part of the Government.

The ability of the bidder to fill the contract, should it be awarded to him, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court or of the United States District Attorney.

Bidders must be present in person when the bids are opened, or their proposals will not be considered. The full name and post office address of the bidders must appear in the proposal.

If a bid is made in the name of a firm, the names of all the parties must appear, or the bid will be considered as the individual proposal of the partner signing it.

Bonds in the sum of two thousand dollars, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder upon signing the contract. Payment to be made upon the completion of the contract, if funds are received for that purpose.

The right to reject any or all the bids that may be deemed too high, as well as the right to select from each bid such article or articles at the price therein named as are required by the Government, is reserved by the Assistant Quartermaster.

Proposals must be addressed to "Capt. Charles A. Reynolds, Assistant Quartermaster United States Army, Davenport Iowa," and should be plainly marked, "Proposals for Hardware."

Informal proposals will be rejected.

Any of these quantities may be increased or diminished, as may be necessary.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, —— of the county of ——, and State of ——, and ——, of the county of ——, and State ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is able to fulfill a contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith.

Should the contract be awarded him, we are prepared to become his securities.

(To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.)

CHAS. A. REYNOLDS,
Captain, A. Q. M.

(Journal please copy.)

PROPOSALS FOR COVERING some 250,119 square feet of roofing, of the depot for prisoners of war at Rock Island, Ills.

ASS'T. QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DAVENPORT, Iowa, July 31st, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until Monday, the 10th of August, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., for covering some 250,000 square feet of roofing with the best felting, two thicknesses, and composition, with coarse sand or fine gravel. The work to be completed in two months from the signing of the contract, if the Assistant Quartermaster may require it.

The work when finished to be inspected by an agent appointed by the Government.

Proposals from disloyal parties will not be considered. An oath of Allegiance to the United States Government must accompany each proposition.

The ability of the bidder to fill the contract, should it be awarded to him, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States district Attorney.

Bidders must be present in person when the bids are opened, or their proposals will not be considered. The full name and post-office address of the bidder must appear in the proposal.

If a bid is made in the name of a firm, the names of all the parties must appear or the bid will be considered as the individual proposal of the partner signing it.

Bonds in the sum of two thousand dollars, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder upon signing the contract. Payment to be made upon the completion of the contract, if the funds are received in time for that purpose.

The right to reject any of the bids that may be deemed to high, is reserved by the Assistant Quartermaster.

Proposals must be addressed to "Capt. Charles A. Reynolds, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army, Davenport, Iowa," and should be plainly marked, "Proposals for Lumber."

Informal proposals will be rejected.

Any of these quantities may be increased or diminished, as may be necessary.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, —— of the county of ——, and State of ——, and ——, of the county of ——, and State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is able to fulfill a contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that should his proposition be accepted he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith.

Should the contract be awarded him we are prepared to become his securities.

(To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.)

CHAS. A. REYNOLDS,
Captain, A. Q. M.

Journal Please Copy.

PROPOSALS FOR LUMBER.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DAVENPORT, Iowa, July 31st, 1863.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until Wednesday, the 5th of August, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., for delivering on Rock Island, Ill., at such a point as the Assistant Quartermaster may direct, one million eight hundred and sixty one thousand seven hundred and forty feet of lumber, of the following kind, and description, viz:

ALL PINE LUMBER.

One thousand nine hundred and twenty (1,920) feet, 6 by 8, 16 feet long, pine lumber.

One thousand four hundred and forty (1,440) feet, 6 by 8, 18 feet long, pine lumber.

Fifty three thousand seven hundred (53,700) feet, 4 by 6, 20 feet long, pine lumber.

Seven hundred and twenty (720) feet, 4 by 6, 20 feet long, pine lumber.

Seven thousand eight hundred and seventy-six (7,876) feet, 4 by 6, 22 feet long, pine lumber.

Three hundred and sixty (360) feet, 4 by 6, 12 feet long, pine lumber.

Five thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (5,867) feet, 2 by 10, 18 feet long, pine lumber.

Four thousand nine hundred and nine (4,909) feet, 2 by 8, 12 feet long, pine lumber.

Three thousand seven hundred and thirty-eight (3,738) feet, 3 by 4, 24 feet long, pine lumber.

Nine hundred (900) feet, 3 by four, 18 feet long, pine lumber.

Seventy-two thousand four hundred and eighty (72,480) feet, 3 by 4, 16 feet long, pine lumber.

Sixty-seven thousand eight hundred and forty-eight (67,848) feet, 3 by 4, 12 feet long, pine lumber.

One hundred and ninety-six thousand nine hundred (196,900) feet, 2 by 6, 22 feet long, pine lumber.

One hundred and twenty-five thousand three hundred (125,300) feet, 2 by 6, 14 feet long, pine lumber.

Two thousand three hundred and forty (2,340) feet, 2 by 6, 18 feet long, pine lumber.

One thousand three hundred and twenty (1,320) feet, 2 by 6, 12 feet long, pine lumber.

Forty-seven thousand seven hundred and sixty (47,760) feet, 2 by 4, 16 feet long, pine lumber.

Fifty-seven thousand four hundred and forty (57,440) feet, 2 by 4, 14 feet long, pine lumber.

One thousand four hundred and thirty-five (1,435) feet, 1 by 5, 18 feet long, pine lumber.

Seventy three thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven (73,837) feet, 1 by 5, 12 feet long, pine lumber.

Three hundred and fifteen thousand five hundred and fifty (315,550) feet common inch boards, from 12 to 20 feet long, pine lumber.

Two hundred and eighty six thousand four hundred (286,400) feet stock boards, 12 feet long.

Two hundred and sixty eight thousand five hundred (268,500) feet stock boards, 14 feet long.

Two hundred and thirty two thousand seven hundred (232,700) feet cull boards, 12, 16 or 18 feet long.

Twenty thousand (20,000) feet dressed flooring.

Ten thousand five hundred (10,500) feet unir ease siding.

One thousand three hundred and nine (1,309) windows of 12 lights, 9 by 14 inch sash, with frames for same with parting bead and stops complete—the sashes to be glazed with good American glass and the frames painted with one coat of brown paint.

Three hundred thousand feet comprising such kind of Lumber as the Assistant Quartermaster may designate, to be delivered within (10) ten days after signing the contract.

One half of the remainder to be delivered within twenty days, and one-half within thirty days after signing the contract.

Proposals from DISLOYAL PARTIES WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED. An oath of allegiance to the United States Government must accompany the proposition.

All the above described to be good merchantable lumber, subject to the inspection of an agent, appointed on the part of the Government.

The ability of the bidder to fill the contract, should it be awarded to him, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.

Bidders must be present in person when the bids are opened, or their proposals will not be considered.

The full name and post office address of the bidder must appear in the proposal.

If the bid is made in the name of a firm, the names of all the partners must appear, or the bid will be considered as the individual proposal of the partner signing it.

Bonds in the sum of five thousand dollars, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder upon signing the contract. Payment to be made upon the completion of the contract, if funds are received for that purpose.

The right to reject any or all the bids that may be deemed too high, as well as the right to select from each bid such article or articles at the price therein named, as are required by the Government, is reserved by the Assistant Quartermaster.

Proposals must be addressed to Captain Charles A. Reynolds, Ass't Quartermaster United States Army, Davenport, Iowa, and should be plainly marked, "Proposals for Lumber."

Any of these quantities may be increased or diminished, as may be necessary.

Informal proposals will be rejected.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We ——, of the county of ——, and State of ——, and ——, of the county of ——, and State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is able to fulfil the contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that, should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith. Should the contract be awarded him we are prepared to become his securities.

(To this guarantee must be appended the certificate above mentioned.)

CHARLES A. REYNOLDS,
Captain A. Q. M.

Journal please copy.

Financial.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY. CHICAGO, July 27th, 1863. Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a Dividend of 3½ per cent. (less Government Tax) on the preferred stock, and a dividend of 2½ per cent, (free of Government tax) on the common stock of this Company, be paid to the registered stockholders of the Company on and after August 26th, at the office of Messrs. G. S. Robbins & Son, 31 William street, N. Y.

The Transfer Books will be closed on August 15th, and reopened on August 26th, 1863, and the Dividend will be payable only to the Stockholders registered at the United States Trust Company, New York, on August 15th.

JOSEPH PRICE,
Treasurer and Secretary.

RHODE ISLAND CENTRAL BANK, RHODE ISLAND.—Pursuant to a decree, order of the Supreme Court of the State of Rhode Island, the subscriber gives notice that all persons holding bills of the

RHODE ISLAND CENTRAL BANK,

Must deposit the same with him at his office, No. 15 Weybosset street, Providence, R. I., on or before the 23rd day of August, A. D. 1863, in order to be entitled to any dividend that may be declared out of the assets of said Bank.

JAMES M. CLARKE, Receiver.
Providence, R. I., Jan. 17th, 1863.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF TALLOW, LARD, GREASE, &c.—The undersigned pay their particular attention to the sale of Tallow, and all Soap stocks. Any consignments sent to them will be promptly disposed of, and quick returns made, on very advantageous terms. We mail our weekly price current gratis to all sending their address to ABRAM KNIGHT & SONS, 3 Water Street, New York.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

HELMBOLD'S

HELMBOLD'S
HELMBOLD'S
HELMBOLD'S
HELMBOLD'S

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

COMPOUND
COMPOUND
COMPOUND
COMPOUND
COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

A POSITIVE
A POSITIVE
A POSITIVE
A POSITIVE
A POSITIVE

AND

SPECIFIC REMEDY
SPECIFIC REMEDY
SPECIFIC REMEDY
SPECIFIC REMEDY
SPECIFIC REMEDY

FOR

Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder and Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostrate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculous Gravel or Brick Dust Deposit,

AND

Mucous or Milky Discharges, and all Diseases or Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings existing in Men, Women or Children.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

For Weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Wakefulness, Pain in the Back, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of Skin,

ERUPTIONS ON THE FACE,

PALLID COUNTENANCE.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this Medicine invariably removes, soon follows Fatuity, Epileptic Fits, in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases," "INSANITY and CONSUMPTION." Many are aware of the cause of their sufferings, but none will confess. The records of the Insane Asylums, and the Melancholy Deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion. The constitution once affected with Organic Weakness, requires the aid of Medicine to Strengthen and Invigorate the System, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU INVARIABLY DOES

HELMBOLD'S
HELMBOLD'S
HELMBOLD'S
HELMBOLD'S
HELMBOLD'S
HELMBOLD'S
HELMBOLD'S
HELMBOLD'S
HELMBOLD'S
HELMBOLD'S

Highly Concentrated

Compound Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla,

For purifying the blood, removing all diseases arising from excess and imprudences in life, chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly eruptions of the skin.

And Beautifying the Complexion.

NOT A FEW

Of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Such a remedy, that could be relied on, has long been sought for, and now, for the first time, the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit certificates to show its effects, but the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken. Two table spoonsful of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the Decoction, as usually made.

THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the STATE HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land, as well as in private practices, and are considered as invaluable remedies.

See Medical Properties of Buchu.

FROM DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

See Professor DEWEES' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. PHYSIC, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM McDOWELL, a celebrated Physician, and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late Standard Works of Medicine.

PRICES:

Extract Buchu $1.00 per bottle, or Six for $5.00

"Sarsaparilla, $1.00 per bottle, or Six for $5.00

Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.

Address letters for information, in confidence, to

HELMBOLD'S
HELMBOLD'S
HELMBOLD'S
HELMBOLD'S
HELMBOLD'S

MEDICAL DEPOT,
MEDICAL DEPOT,
MEDICAL DEPOT,
MEDICAL DEPOT,
MEDICAL DEPOT,

104 SOUTH TENTH STREET,
104 SOUTH TENTH STREET,
104 SOUTH TENTH STREET,
104 SOUTH TENTH STREET,
104 SOUTH TENTH STREET,

(BELOW CHESTNUT,)
(BELOW CHESTNUT,)

PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS

WHO ENDEAVOR TO

Dispose of "their own" and "other" articles on the reputation attained by

HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS,
HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS,
HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS,
HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS,

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE EXTRACT BUCHU,

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

Sold by Druggist Everywhere.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.

Cut out the Advertisement and send for it and avoid Imposition and exposure.

Railroad and Steamboat Lines

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN & LIVERPOOL.

GEORGIA	2875 tons	Capt. Gladdell
LOUISIANA	2485 tons	Capt. Brooking
VIRGINIA	2778 tons	Capt. Milburn
CAROLINA	2878 tons	Capt. Pearce

The above first-class, powerful British built, Iron Steamships, (water tight compartments) will sail from New York to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown, every alternate FRIDAY, commencing on the 31st July.

They are fitted up for first, second and third class passengers, with Dietary and accommodations equal to any other Line of Steamers.

RATE OF PASSAGE FROM NEW YORK.—1st class $80; 2d class $50; 3d class $30—payable in U. S. Currency.

FROM QUEENSTOWN TO LIVERPOOL—$75, $45 and $35 Gold, or equivalent in currency.

For Passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 40 Fulton street, New York, or

HENRY GREENEBAUM,
General Passage Agency corner of Lake and Lasalle streets, Chicago.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.—The splendid first-class Passenger Steamboat

PLANET—Capt. L. Chamberlin,

Will run during the season of 1863, leaving Chicago at 7 o'clock in the evening, for Ontonagon, Superior City, and all intermediate ports, on the following days:

TUESDAY,	June	2d,	for Ontonagon.
SATURDAY,	July	4th,	"
THURSDAY,	"	16th,	" Superior City.
TUESDAY,	"	28th,	"
TUESDAY,	Aug.	11th,	" Ontonagon.
SATURDAY,	"	22d,	" Superior City.
FRIDAY,	Sept.	4th,	" Ontonagon.
TUESDAY,	"	15th,	" Superior City.
MONDAY,	"	28th,	" Ontonagon.
FRIDAY,	Oct.	9th,	" Superior City.
THURSDAY,	"	22d,	" Ontonagon.
MONDAY,	Nov.	2d,	" Superior City.
WEDNESDAY,	"	18th,	" Ontonagon.

Her dock is on River street, first above Rush street Bridge. For freight or passage apply on board or to A. E. GOODRICH, 1 & 6 River street.

1863.

Western Transportation Company

AND

WESTERN EXPRESS,

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY have made arrangements to run their Lake Steam Propellers on alternate days with those of the

NEW YORK CENTRAL

AND

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS,

—ALSO—

THE WESTERN EXPRESS,

Running over the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, and connecting with the various Railroads running West, and the different Lines of Propellers on the Upper and Lower Lakes.

For bills of lading and contracts via Canal road, apply to the following agents:

HUGH ALLEN, No. 1 Coenties Slip, New York.

EVERETT CLAPP, No. 1 Coenties Slip, New York.

AUG. COLSEN, No. 1 Coenties Slip, New York.

S. G. CHASE, 113 Pier, Albany, N. Y.

S. G. CHASE, 21 River street, Troy, N. Y.

J. L. HURD & CO., Hurd's Dock, Detroit, Mich.

B. A. BECK, Green Bay, Wis.

J. J. TALLMADGE, M. & P. D. C. R. R. Dock, Milwaukee, Wis.

WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO., Buffalo.

CONSIGNEES.

JNO. HEAM & CO., Erie, Pa.

BOND & MORRIS, Cleveland, Ohio.

HOPKINS & GRIFFITH, Toledo, Ohio.

W. F. DILL, Sandusky, Ohio.

A. P. DUTTON, Racine, Wis.

KENOSHA PIER COMPANY, Kenosha, Wis.

W. B. WRIGHT & CO., Waukegan, Ill.

J. F. KIRKLAND, Sheboygan, Wis.

J. W. TUTTLE,

General Western Agent, No. 1 State street, Chicago.

1863. THE 1863.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.

325 Miles Double Track.

In order to keep pace with the demands of the traveling public, the managers of this popular route have added many improvements during the year 1862, and with its connections, it will be found in all respects A FIRST CLASS ROUTE to all the Eastern cities. The track is stone ballasted, and entirely free from dust.

THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM

PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA

(with close connections from Western Cities.)

All connecting direct to New York, THROUGH PHILADELPHIA, and close connections at Harrisburg for BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.

From Pittsburgh to New York, one train runs daily (430 miles,) via Allentown, without change of cars, arriving in advance of all other routes.

SEVEN DAILY TRAINS FROM

PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK.

Tickets for sale to Boston by boat or rail. Boat Tickets good on any of the sound lines. Fare to all points as low as any route.

Sleeping Cars on night trains to Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore.

Baggage checked through and transferred free.

FREIGHTS.

By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri, BY RAILROAD DIRECT.

The Pennsylvania Central Railroad also connects at Pittsburgh with Steamers, by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers, and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with Steamers to all Ports on the North-Western Lakes.

Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, ARE AT ALL TIMES AS FAVORABLE AS ARE CHARGED BY OTHER RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Be particular and mark packages "VIA PENN'A CENTRAL R. R."

For Freight Contracts or Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company:

D. A. STEWART, Freight Agent, Pittsburgh.

CLARKE & CO., Transfer Agents, Pittsburgh.

H. W. BROWN & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

R. C. MELDRUM & CO., Madison, Indiana.

J. E. MOORE, Louisville, Ky.

W. W. AIKMAN & CO., Evansville, Ind.

R. F. SASS, St. Louis, Mo.

CLARKE & CO., Chicago, Illinois.

J. H. McCOLM, Portsmouth, Ohio.

McNEELY & MONTGOMERY, Maysville, Ky.

W. H. & E. L. LANGLEY, Gallipolis, Ohio.

H. S. PIERCE & CO., Zanesville, Ohio.

N. H. HUDSON, Ripley, Ohio.

R. C. MELDRUM, General Traveling Agent for the South and West.

LIVE STOCK.

Drovers and Farmers will find this the most advantageous route for Live Stock. Capacious Yards well watered and supplied with every convenience have been opened on this line and its connections and every attention is paid to their wants. From Harrisburg, where will be found every convenience for feeding and resting, a choice is offered of the PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK and BALTIMORE MARKETS. This will also be found the shortest, quickest, and most direct route for Stock to New York—(via Allentown)—and with fewer changes than any other.

ENOCH LEWIS, Gen'l Sup't, Altoona, Pa.

L. L. HOUPT, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.

H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agent, Philadelphia.

Educational.

RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE,

CHICAGO, ILL.

The Twenty-First Annual Session will commence October 7th, and continue sixteen weeks.

FACULTY:

Dan'l Brainard, M. D.	Surgery.
E. S. Carr, M. D.	Chemistry.
J. W. Freer, M. D.	Institutes.
J. Adams Allen, M. D.	Practice.
R. L. Rea, M. D.	Anatomy.
De Laskie Miller, M. D.	Obstetrics.
Ephraim Ingals, M. D.	Ther. and Mat. Med.
I. P. Lynn, M. D.	Demonstrator.

Fees—$40. Dissecting and Mat. Tickets each, $5. Board $2.50 to $3.50 per week.

For further information or circulars address R. L. REA, Sec'y, Box 622.

ILLINOIS COLLEGE.—This Institution, located at Jacksonville, Ill., will be opened for the studies of the next College year on THURSDAY, Sept. 10th, 1863. The corps of instructors remains as heretofore. For catalogue or further particulars apply to the President, JULIAN M. STURTEVANT, D. D.

PITTSBURG FEMALE COLLEGE.—Rev. I. C. PERSHING, D. D. President. Attendance past year 291. Superb buildings. Nineteen able and accomplished teachers. Unsurpassed facilities in the ornamental branches. Thorough and extensive course of study. Forty Dollars per term pays all expenses in the boarding department except washing and fuel. Next term commences Sept. 1st. Send to President Pershing for a Catalogue. M. SIMPSON, President Trustees. Pittsburg, July 7, 1863.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Number Limited to Twelve.

Address E. BARBER, Lake Forest, Ill.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, AT LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS. The Fall Term of this Institution will commence on THURSDAY, the 10th day of September next. Circulars and any desired information may be had on application to the undersigned. [illegible] DICKINSON.

HENRY FEMALE SEMINARY. This Institution will open WEDNESDAY, September 9th, under new auspices, with a Board of competent Teachers in the various Departments of English, Language and Music. For particulars inquire of the Principal, MRS. S. [illegible] COOLEY, Henry, Marshall county, Ill.

WESTERN UNION COLLEGE AND MILITARY ACADEMY, FULTON, ILLINOIS.

The third year of this popular Institution will open [illegible] The highest advantages for Literary, Scientific and Military education are here combined. Special attention is paid to physical culture, and a skillful physician is connected with the Faculty. All cadets from abroad room and board in the College Buildings as also the teachers, and are under their constant care and influence. There is a full corps of experienced teachers, and all necessary appointments. The original cost of the college property was $120,000. For circulars address COL. D. S. COVERT, President, Fulton, Illinois.

Real Estate.

VALUABLE BUSINESS AND RESIDENCE PROPERTY FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

Five Stores on Lake street, four Stores on South Water street, three Stores on Franklin street, near Lake, forty Lots in one block near Union Park, with gas, water and sewer convenient; the splendid residence and grounds now occupied by Bishop Whitehouse fronting Union Park and Washington streets, with 200 feet front on the Park, valued in 1857 at $70,000, will be sold very cheap. Also other valuable property. Inquire of S. S. HAYES, No. 3 Court House.

WESTERN LAND AGENCY. [illegible] in Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin—improved and unimproved—for sale. Pamphlets minutely describing [illegible] furnished. Taxes paid, lands and farms sold, [illegible] in Western States and Illinois. [illegible] and fail to payment of taxes on [illegible] charge. W. J. BARNEY, office [illegible] Randolph street, Chicago. Post Office Box [illegible]

LANDS.—To all wanting Farms. Large and thriving settlement of Vineland, mild climate, thirty miles south of Philadelphia, by Railroad, rich soil, produces large crops, twenty acre tracts, at from $15 to $20 per acre, payable within four years, good business openings, good society. Hundreds are settling and making improvements. Apply to CHAS. K. LANDIS, Postmaster, Vineland, Cumberland Co., N. J. Letters answered. Papers containing full information, will be sent free.

J. L. JOHNSON,

DEALER IN

Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Etc.

Office and Yard on South Clark St.,

Between Twelfth and North, near Michigan Southern [illegible] (formerly occupied by Cobb & [illegible])

P. O. Box 480, Chicago, Ill.

Lumber, Etc., loaded in the Yard without charge for all Railroads from the city.

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1863.

THE CITY.

REVOLVER FOUND.—One of the policemen picked up a revolver on the street, Sunday night, which the owner can have by calling at the Armory and describing it.

CHICAGO DRIVING PARK ASSOCIATION.—A trot will come off this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, for a purse of $100. See advertisement in another column.

COMMENDABLE LIBERALITY.—At a meeting of the teachers of the Sabbath School connected with the South Congregational Church, a vote of thanks was tendered to W. R. Arthur, Superintendent of the Illinois Central Railroad, for furnishing them cars free of expense, on the occasion of their pic-nic to Fair Oaks Grove, on Thursday last.

A MEAN THIEF.—Edward Sullivan and Wm. Clark, two sick sailors, were admitted to the Marine Hospital about a fortnight ago. Sullivan got well on Saturday and left, carrying with him Clark's bag of clothing, valued at $30. Sullivan was arrested at Clark's instance, and upon examination at the Police Court yesterday, was held to bail in the sum of $300, for trial in the Recorder's Court, and committed in default thereof.

NOTICE.—The friends of the Free Church enterprise on the North Side, and also the friends of the Bethel cause are requested to meet at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, at 3 o'clock this afternoon, to take into consideration the plan of uniting the two enterprises. It is hoped all who feel any interest for the sailor will be present.

DEBATAVIER IN AMERICA—published by John Vant Woud—being the organ of the Hollanders in the United States, is a first class advertising medium, circulating over portions of the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Michigan, Indiana, Missouri, Ohio and New York. We advise those in want of diligent and honest help, those wishing good and reliable customers to make their wants known through *DeBatavier*. Office 84 Dearborn street, Chicago, Post Office Box 4798.

AN EXPLANATION.—We have been asked the reason why some names in the New Directory are printed in full capitals, while others appear in common "lower-case"—often showing ridiculous contrasts; as for instance the wealthy head of a firm being modestly printed in small letters, and one of his clerks blazing forth in loud and conspicuous capitals. We answer the query by informing the public that it is a mere matter of *twenty-five cents*, the usual price of appearing in large and bold letters.

AN IRISH WEDDING.—Yesterday morning, four individuals, representatives of the Emerald Isle, appeared at the Police Court, with their eyes badly bruised, their faces bloated and swollen, and clothes covered with blood. It appears there was an Irish wedding at "The Patch," north of the Northwestern Railroad shops, and that after the wedding on Sunday night, the parties amused themselves by engaging in a "free punching match, and that Bob Moore got the worst of it, and Jimmy Shehan was not far behint." Bottles, hammers and clubs were used freely, and their results were visible upon the bruised heads and faces of the poor fellows at Court. Judge McDonnell admonished them to sobriety, and upon their promise to sign the pledge, let them go, at $6.00 each.

THIRTY-NINTH ILLINOIS.—Capt. O. F. Rudd, of the 39th Illinois Volunteers, Col. Osborne, now located on Morris Island, below Charleston, S. C., and within 400 yards of Fort Wagner, has arrived in this city for the purpose of obtaining drafted men to fill up the 39th. Capt. Rudd, also wishes to give notice to soldiers of the 39th, scattered through various parts of Illinois, who are at home on furlough, with leave, &c., that he will leave here for the regiment on the 15th inst., and he wishes all the convalescents and furloughed men, to report themselves at Camp Douglas on or before that day, ready to accompany him to their regiment. Capt. Rudd left his command on the 23d ult., and at that time the health of the men was good. There are now over 400 effective men in the regiment.

The Tribune at La Grange, Tenn.

A soldier of the 7th Illinois cavalry stationed at La Grange, Tenn., writes us that for some time past the soldiers of that camp can not get their favorite CHICAGO TRIBUNE. After repeated failures to obtain the paper from the carrier, who said each time that all the TRIBUNES had been sold, our informant intercepted a rascal before he had made any sales, and discovered that he had nothing but copperhead papers. Until this carrier got the supplying of the post, four TRIBUNES were sold to one of any other sheet. Our correspondent describes the chap as a "secesh boy "shrewd, and deceitful, captured last winter "near Ripley, Tenn., and retained without "any military arrangement, since then at "their Head Quarters."

Will the news agents at Cairo and Memphis look into this matter, and have the obstruction removed, that prevents the DAILY TRIBUNE from circulating among the officers and privates of the 6th and 7th Illinois cavalry at Lagrange? By calling the attention of the Post Commandant to the outrage, it will doubtless be remedied at once.

The Emancipation Celebration.

The colored people of this city, with a number of delegates from other cities and towns, filled six cars on the Milwaukee Railroad yesterday, and spent the day at Forest Bay Grove. There has seldom been more happiness crowded into six cars, nor has there been a more jubilant, yet orderly company at Forest Bay Grove this season, than those who went there yesterday to celebrate. For ten years past they have met quietly to celebrate the emancipation of 800,000 bondsmen on the British West Indies. Yesterday they celebrated the anniversary of that event, as well as the recognition of Hayti and Liberia, and, what is of still more importance to them, the consummation of their hopes and prayers during many long years past, as accomplished by the Freedom Proclamation. Well and truly did they sing, "1863 is the year of Jubilee," for compared with the past, their Millenium is near at hand.

Appropriate addresses were made, songs were sung, and rural sports were enjoyed as only colored people know how to enjoy them, when they really go in for a time. We understand no intoxicating liquors were sold upon the grounds, and that everything passed off pleasantly, and without any disturbance of any kind.

Maine Nine Months' Men.

Two regiments of Maine (nine months) troops reached this city yesterday, from Port Hudson, via Cairo. The 21st, numbering 650 men, arrived in the afternoon, were immediately transferred to the Michigan Southern cars, and proceeded by that road and the New York Central to Bangor, Maine. The 24th, Col. Atwood, 570 strong, reached here on the morning train and started East, via the Michigan Southern and New York and Erie Railways. One of the privates of the 24th died on the cars between here and Cairo, and another was left at the Soldiers' Home in this city, in a critical condition. There were also about thirty more of the soldiers more or less ill. Most of the men of both regiments, however are in good health and excellent fighting condition.

These two regiments are from Gen. Banks' army, and participated in the siege of Port Hudson, and the other scenes of sanguinary conflict in Louisiana and Mississippi. They have proved themselves worthy fighters under the banner of the Union. They all express warmly their affection for Gen. Banks. A large number of these men like the service, and express their determination to re-enter it again as volunteers or substitutes for drafted men. This is the right course, and it should be the duty of the General Government, and the various State authorities, to offer every inducement to men who have become hardened to the service and like it, to again enter the army of the Union.

These noble men made a solemn pledge to Gen. Banks that if they returned they would come up the Mississippi river. They have kept their pledge, and now that they have fought the good fight, it becomes our citizens to provide refreshments for them at the depot when they arrive. Col. Tucker, of the Briggs House, has liberally extended an invitation to all officers of all the returning regiments to partake of the hospitality of the Briggs at any hour. Will the ladies who have the welfare of our soldiers at heart see to it that these brave men do not pass through Chicago, considering themselves neglected and forgotten? They can learn of the hour of arrival of different trains by applying to the Michigan Southern or Illinois Central offices, or at the Briggs House.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

GATHERING OF THE DELEGATES.

TRIP OF THE STEAMER B. F. WADE.

List of Teachers at the Briggs House.

THE GREAT EDUCATIONAL MEETING.

The meeting of school teachers from all parts of the loyal States, will be held in this city commencing on Wednesday morning, in Bryan Hall. If we may judge by the numerous arrivals at the various hotels, this is likely to be a monster meeting—such as never before assembled for such a purpose, either East or West. The Briggs House appears to be the headquarters of the delegates, and Mr. Philbrick, the well known and highly gifted Inspector of Public Schools in Massachusetts, is the patriarch of the party, and takes care that every one is provided with comfortable quarters. We suppose there are not less than one hundred lady teachers in the Briggs House alone, and no doubt the other hotels will receive an equal share of patronage, and be adorned with an equal number of beautiful and intelligent persons.

The programme of the business, which is expected to last some five days, has been published, and, although we have not received a copy of it, we have read it, and can promise those who may attend the sessions that they will have an unusual treat. The business will open every morning at an early hour (half past eight o'clock, we believe), when a paper will be read, or a lecture delivered, upon the subject connected with education; after which, as we understand it, a discussion will take place, and delegates will be invited to relate such facts connected with their own personal experience as teachers, which may be applicable to the general design of the Convention. Other lectures are to come off at intervals during the day, and speeches are expected from some of the most noted men in the Union.

We are very glad that Chicago has been chosen as the seat of these great and important gatherings, and trust that, through their instrumentality, an impetus will be given to education in the West, for which generations yet to come will be thankful.

In every other city where the National Convention of Teachers has been held, the delegates have been hospitably entertained during the session of the Convention, by the citizens. It is desirable that the same courtesy should be shown the visiting delegates in Chicago, especially to the lady teachers. There is no city in the Union that gives more freely and bountifully to all benevolent purposes, and none that is more able to be liberal; hence, it is hoped the citizens will throw open their doors and entertain their visiting educational friends. All the places thus far proffered will probably be filled to-day. Those who can entertain delegates will please leave their names at the rooms of the Board of Education, 76 La Salle street some time to-day.

The following is the list of teachers now stopping at the Briggs House:

N. Tallen and wife, West Newton, Mass.; T. Tallen, New Bedford, Mass.; G. E. Allen, West Newton, Mass; Miss Torry and sister, Boston; Dr. J. H. York and lady, Boston; J. A. Stevens, Boston; W. E. Sheldon and six ladies, Boston; C. D. Hixon and wife, Mass; J. W. Cropman and wife, Taunton, Mass.; N. Phillips, Taunton, Mass.; J. E. Spreat, do.; Joseph Kimball, Andover, Mass.; J. S. Eaton, do.; D. J. Buell, do.; L. Lewis, New Haven, Connecticut; Miss Knowles, Manchester, N. H.; Miss H. S. Campbell, do.; Miss Brown, do.; Miss S. M. Dunly, Boston; Miss A. Brown, Boston; Miss Davis, Boston; Miss Patterson, Boston; Miss H. M. Nichols, Boston; Miss E. Simmons, do.; J. Morse, Manchester, N. H.; M. T. Bristol, Vergennes, Vt.; C. M. Washburn, do.; J. O. Barker, Lowell, Mass; C. F. Chadwick, Goffstown, N. H.; R. Merrill, Fairfax, Vt.; W. B. Howard, Boston; S. H. Merrill, do.; W. E. Sheldon, Mass.; Miss Sarah T. Butler, do.; Miss Mary D. Day, do.; Miss Maria D. Kimball, do.; Miss M. A. Verry, do.; Miss Susan D. Arcy, do.; H. H. Mitchell, do.

A GOOD TIME AND WELL MERITED COMPLIMENTS.

The passengers on board the B. F. Wade, which arrived here from Port Sarnia on Sunday morning, consisting mostly of an excursion party of teachers from Massachusetts and other New England States, coming on to attend the Convention, enacted a pleasant complimentary surprise. Having invited the Captain and other officers of the boat to be present at a social entertainment, they proceeded to organize a meeting by the choice of Mr. George E. Allen, of West Newton, for President, and Mr. Josiah A. Stearns, of Boston, for Secretary.

Mr. A. P. Stone, of Plymouth, then offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we, the passengers on board the steamer B. F. Wade, on her passage from Port Port Sarnia to Chicago, desire to express our most hearty thanks to Captain Goldsmith for his gentlemanly and courteous deportment and for his successful efforts to make our passage pleasant and agreeable.

Resolved, That we also tender our thanks to the mate, to Mr. Hagerman, the clerk, and Mr. Bonacina, the steward of the Wade, by whose constant care and attention our comfort and enjoyment have been so highly promoted.

Resolved, That the steamer B. F. Wade, under its present popular and successful management, is entitled to our confidence and patronage, and we most cheerfully commend it as such to the travelling public.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the President and Secretary, be presented to Captain Goldsmith, and that a copy also be offered to the Chicago journals for publication.

These, with enthusiastic and hearty good will, were passed unanimously. Mr. Wm. E. Sheldon, of West Newton, the principal agent in arranging for the trip, was now called upon; and in a few happy remarks, complimentary to the Captain, Steward and other officers of the boat, he expressed the satisfaction all had felt in the kind treatment they had experienced, and particularly alluded to the entire absence of profanity on board, and the decorum with which all the affairs of the boat had been conducted. He would confirm the sincerity, he said, of those for whom he spoke, by presenting the captain a purse of money, collected by the ladies. Had the boat arrived at Milwaukee before the stores had closed, it had been designed to procure at that place some valuable testimonials, appropriate for the captain, and also for his wife; but they must now request him to procure such articles for himself and her on their behalf.

Capt. G. responded with hearty thanks in the following words:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—I am unable to express the satisfaction and gratitude I feel for the sentiments contained in your resolutions. Nothing could give me greater pleasure than to know the enjoyment of your trip on our noble western lakes has not fallen short of your anticipations. However, I must say that your pleasure is not due so much to the efforts of myself and crew, as to the fact that you are easily satisfied; and with genuine Yankee tact are willing to adapt yourself to circumstances. Let me assure you it is not an arduous duty, and requires no denial of self for any of us to promote the happiness of such an assemblage as this. Representing as you do the old Bay State—famous for its great men, its free principles, its intelligence, and certainly its pretty "schoolmarms"—and coming as you do to the Great West to promote the interests of education, anything done for you deserves no thanks, but should and *does* assume the selfish form of a positive pleasure to us all.

In accepting this beautiful present with which you have unexpectedly honored me, I can only *thank you heartily*, and assure you that it will always be a treasure of priceless value for the many pleasing associations connected with it. In future years, when old Neptune and I have parted company, this mark of affection from New England schoolmistresses, will certainly be productive of far more pleasing sensations than the *marks* of affection I remember to have received from schoolmistresses in my younger days.

In conclusion, allow me to thank you again for all the good will you have expressed for my officers and myself, and to express the wish that you may do all the good and have all the fun you anticipate, and return to New England with renewed strength for your duties.

Mr. Sheldon having received the Captain's response, was proceeding gracefully to retire, when Mr. Stone, of Plymouth, arrested him by saying he had a duty to perform, and setting forth in forcible terms the voluntary and untiring though unpaid services of Mr. Sheldon in managing the trip, much to the surprise and astonishment of that gentleman, presented him, also, with a purse of money contributed by the ladies in gratitude for his especial attention to their comfort and safety.

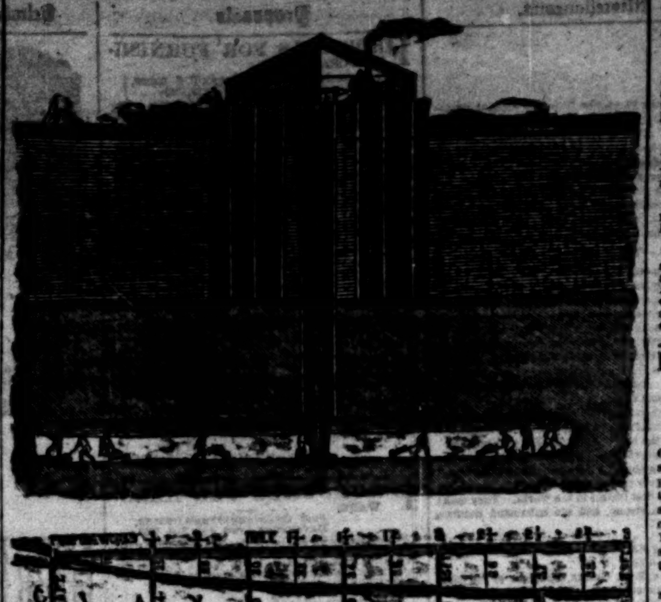
Mr. S. responded with some emotion, expressing his thanks and playfully complimenting the donors.

Mr. S. continued that he had only performed a duty, and adding a few patriotic words, called on Prof. Ansorge, the accomplished musician of the party, who replied happily, and requested all to assist in performing an impromptu song, written for the occasion, by Mr. P. T. Allen, of New Bedford.

The song elicited further remarks from Mr. Sheldon, and, by a call from the President, spirited addresses were made by Mr. P. T. Allen of New Bedford, Messrs. J. A. Stearns, Dr. J. H. York, James F. Blackinton, and J. Goodwin Clark of Boston, Capt. Howell of R. I., H. C. Hardon and Chas. Hutchins, of Boston, Mr. Hurlburt, of Vermont, Nath. T. Allen, of West Newton, and Professor Ansorge, of Dorchester, who proposed to conclude the exercises with "Auld Lang Syne." This done, the boat's steam whistle uttered an indescribable, and supposed grateful response, and the gathering dispersed.

ANOTHER CONFIDENCE VICTIM.—Early yesterday morning a stranger, from New Buffalo, was hunting a dry goods store to purchase a dress, and in his perambulations met a friend (?) who proposed to show him where to buy it cheap. The two were soon met by a third, who had the bills for a lot of goods just arrived, and which must be cashed at once. As the Banks were not open the New Buffalo man loaned the pretended merchant three hundred and seventy dollars until the Banks were open. The two swindlers went up stairs to receipt the bills, &c., and have not since been seen. Buffalo thinks he is sold, and we must say it looks a little that way.

It does no good to warn country people of these sharpers. They will come to the city, and tell the first man they meet what they want and how much money they have; and the next moment deliver the pile into the hands of the very man they have so often been warned to avoid.



SECTION OF PROPOSED LAKE TUNNEL.

THE GREAT LAKE TUNNEL.

Plan Adopted for its Construction.

After a thorough consideration of the various plans proposed for supplying the city with pure, cool water, free from the impurities of the city sewers and shore washings, the Board of Public Works and the City Council have concluded that water obtained at a distance from the shore of the lake, will be purer and better than can be otherwise obtained, and therefore, that the tunnel under the lake is the best plan that has been proposed. All excavations in the city, and the borings to an average depth of thirty-six feet at different points along the line of the proposed tunnel, show that underlying the site of the city, and under the lake, is a stratum of tough blue clay of great thickness; and so confident are they that a tunnel of the size proposed can be constructed without serious difficulty, this plan has been adopted by the Common Council, and the plans and specifications are already nearly completed by the City Engineer, and the contracts for various portions of the work will be let at an early day. As this is a gigantic undertaking, the first of the kind ever attempted on this continent, and a matter of public interest, we propose to give a brief description of the principal features of the project, illustrated by a section of the work.

The tunnel will be five feet inside diameter, formed of brick, and thoroughly coated with cement—extending east from the present pumping works, a distance of two miles, at a depth below the surface of about sixty-five feet, having a gentle slope towards the shore, that it may be thoroughly emptied in case repairs are needed, the water being shut off at the outer or supply end by means of a gate. The depth below the surface will insure solidity in the clay excavated.

The mode of tunneling will be readily understood by an examination of the accompanying illustration. Shafts, (of which a section is shown above,) will be sunk at intervals of about three fourths of a mile. The location of the different shafts will be understood by the longitudinal section given in the lower part of the illustration. Thus, it will be seen, the work can be prosecuted vigorously at six different localities at the same time. The cribs are pentagonal in shape, or consisting of five equal sides, the regular diameter; of the outer circle being about eighty feet, with a depth from base to top of about forty feet. These cribs will be built on shore, in the most substantial manner, thoroughly braced and bolted, then drawn by tugs to the required position, and then sunk by filling up compartments provided, with stones. Small orifices, with gates in the floor at the bottom, are provided for letting in the water as required. In the centre space in the crib will be sunk an iron cylinder, nine feet in diameter when firmly imbedded in the earth below, an air-tight cap will be placed on the top, and the water drawn out by a pneumatic apparatus. This cylinder being in place, will be supported by arched or circular brick walls, when the work of digging will be carried on in both directions, the earth being raised in tubs by steam power, and carried away on scows as fast as they are loaded.

Small buildings will be erected over each crib to protect the men and machinery against storms, enabling the workmen to prosecute their labor in foul as well as fair weather. As the tunnel is completed, the intermediate cribs will be removed, and that at the outer end of the tunnel will be covered with a permanent building, to answer the double purpose of a light-house and a protection to the aperture for shutting off the water. If the work should be properly done, no repairs would be needed for hundreds of years; and the comparatively short time in the year when there is any turpidity in the water of the lake two miles out, would render the necessity of entering the tunnel to cleanse it, of exceedingly rare occurrence. It is possible that the growth of shell fish and aquatic plants might obstruct it seriously after a good many years. Should such a necessity as this, or any other arise for entering the tunnel, it is very easy to devise mechanical expedients, which, if provided for in the first construction of the work, could readily be used for shutting off the water.

The estimated cost of the lake tunnel would be: 16,000 cubic yards excavation, at $3 per yard, $48,000; 4,750 cubic yards masonry, (including land shaft) at $20, $95,000; 561,000 cubic feet of cribs, at $22, $123,552; cylinders 210 lineal feet, and apparatus for, and sinking of shafts, $41,000. Total, $307,552.

It will be seen in the above estimate that the probable cost of the masonry and excavation in the proposed lake tunnel is $143,000, or $13.54 per lineal foot.

THE MERCHANTS LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY SWINDLED BY A WOMAN.

She Obtains near Four Thousand Dollars and Disappears.

One of the boldest and most ingenious swindles ever perpetrated by any man or woman in this city, was consummated on the 8th of July last. As early as the 18th of July we received a hint of the affair, but because we did not desire to defeat the ends of justice, we declined to give publicity to it. The course of an evening paper, in giving a detailed and generally incorrect account of the swindle has relieved us of our promise of secrecy.

On the 3d of July a bright-eyed, intelligent looking woman registered her name at the Briggs House as "Mrs J. E. West, of Sandusky," giving out that she was a widow of means, desirous of investing her spare funds in Chicago business and residence property. She, by some means, became acquainted with a real estate agent, and bargained for several desirable locations, one on State street for a sugar refinery, and a residence lot on Michigan avenue. The bargain for these was closed so far that abstracts of title were obtained, and on the 7th of July she took them to Mr. C. H. Reed, of the firm of Eustace, Knox & Reed, for examination.

Mr. Reed called at the Briggs House one day, by appointment, and as he entered the parlor, saw Mrs. West standing by the piano with a large amount of treasury notes, which she was apparently counting. She asked him to introduce her to a responsible banker, with whom she could make a deposit. Mr. Reed was quite willing, and accompanied and introduced her to L. J. Gage, Cashier of the Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Company's Bank. Instead of making a deposit of currency as was expected, she presented a draft for $5,000, endorsed it, and directed the proceeds to be placed to her credit. Mrs. West being properly introduced, the draft was credited without suspicion. On the 8th of July, she drew from the bank upon her check $3,600 in currency, and again, in the afternoon, $[illegible] more, the checks in both instances being made payable to "self or bearer." This is the entire amount she obtained from the bank.

On the 9th of July she left the Briggs House to go to Cottage Grove, leaving behind, her baggage, and wardrobe, and has not been heard from since. Mrs. West worked with another woman at Sandusky. It required two to complete the circuit. Mrs. West was positive and Mrs. Blank was negative. Mrs. Blank bought the drafts and Mrs. West experimented upon them with acid, and got them cashed. In the present instance the draft for $5 was purchased, and the dash after the "5" on the left hand corner extracted, and the straight line after the "five" in the body of the draft, also removed. Of course it was a moment's work to add the "cyphers" and fill in the word "thousand." For several days the officers have been on the track of the guilty parties, and it is hoped they will be secured without further delay. It is, by all odds, the most adroitly managed swindle which has occurred in this city within our recollection.

Persons in Lake County Subject to Military Draft.

The following table shows the number of men in the county of Lake subject to military draft, between the ages of twenty and thirty-five, and all unmarried men above the age of thirty five, and under the age of forty-five, subject to draft:

Town.	S. Dis.	White.	Col'd.	Tot'l.
Cuba	42	88	0	88
Wauconda	43	108	0	108
Goodale	44	89	0	89
Antioch	45	108	0	108
Avon	46	82	0	82
Fremont	47	96	0	96
Ela	48	112	1	114
Vernon	49	105	0	115
Libertyville	50	84	1	88
Warren	51	103	0	108
Newport	52	97	0	97
Benton	53	70	0	70
Waukegan, 1st-3d wards	54	151	0	151
Waukegan, 2d-4th wards	55	102	0	102
Shields	56	103	0	103
Deerfield	57	74	0	74

Being a total for the county of 1,534.

Total number in Second Congressional District, of first class, by counties.

Winnebago	2,696
Boone	1,049
McHenry	3,058
Lake	1,534
Kane	2,625
DeKalb	2,194
Making a total of	13,418

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—The *habeas corpus* case, Edward Williams vs. Provost Marshal William James, mentioned in our yesterday's issue, was settled without coming into Court. The son of the petitioner was held by the Provost Marshal as a deserter from the United States army. An investigation by Marshal James satisfied him that the son of the petitioner was not a deserter, he never having enlisted nor signed any muster-roll, and he therefore discharged the prisoner.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Judge Wilson opened the August term of this Court yesterday. There will be no jury trials, nor any motions heard during the present term. Action will be taken only in cases of default.

RECORDER'S COURT.—The August term of this Court commenced yesterday, and will terminate to-morrow. There is no jury called, and nothing but criminal cases will be heard.

From the Mercantile Battery.

The following extracts from a letter received by the Mercantile Association, will be of interest to the scores of friends of the Battery in this city:

"I have this day (July 25th) forwarded to the Association by Adams' Express, the remains of J. W. Hyde, Orderly Sergeant of this company, who died to-day. He was a brave man, beloved by all his comrades.

"I also send by Mr. Wm. Munn, the battle flag which floated over the guns of this Battery during the siege here. The bullet holes through it bear evidence that it has been where the bullets flew thick, and I thought the Association would like to have it. I would here say that in all the fights this side of the Mississippi River, (and the Battery has been engaged in all of them,) the men have done nobly. Every man has done nobly and not one has ever flinched. Never were better men in the face of an enemy, and I am proud of my command, and think your Association has every reason to be proud of their Battery. They will keep up their good name, and, I hope, will always rank as they do now, among the best batteries in the service.

P. H. WHITE,
Captain Commanding Battery.

The Board of Trade Excursion.

The following members of the Board of Trade left yesterday morning for Portland, via the Michigan Central Railroad. They reached Decatur, 117 miles, in three hours and thirty-five minutes:

J. S. Rumsey, Samuel Howe, Albert Morse, E. P. March, R. T. Queal, Geo. Ellison, Alfred James, R. D. Vanwagenen, J. W. Adams, J. M. Spafford, C. H. Wilkins, C. F. Hollister, J. B. Lyon, Chas. B. Pope, C. L. Epps, Chas. S. Tappen, B. C. Wilcox, L. D. Norton, Julian Magill, S. A. Ford, Geo. E. Stanton, R. P. Lewis, W. W. Corbett, *Prairie Farmer*; A. M. Ward, G. W. Pulsifer, Wm. Brindge, F. Munson, S. J. Mason, O. W. Clapp, Dr. S. Youngloves, Jas. Mitchell, A. Leckie, John Creighton, S. M. Staples and Lady, John Marsland, D. C. Scranton and Lady, John E. Humphry, J. M. Goodsell, *Times*; J. Y. Scammon, Thos. Royne, Jno. L. Wilson, *Journal*; John S. Newhouse, Wm. Wayman, James Boyd, Solon McElroy, W. D. Houghteling, L. Curry and J. F. Ballantyne, TRIBUNE; S. T. Webster, Agt. G. T. R. R.; James Smith, T. P. Abell, *Post*; Geo. A. Wheeler, John Watson, O. Lippincott, Wm. Little, N. K. Fairbanks, J. H. Wells, Geo. E. Pennington, D. L. Dater, D. W. Keith, R. B. Baker, S. H. Kerfoot, T. P. Clarkson, [illegible] Bacon, Geo. Ellison, A. Wallingford, Agt. G. W. R. R.; T. W. Wadsworth, G. C. Cook, S. H. Larminie, L. Newbury, G. P. A. Healey, A. Bollaney, R. M. Graves, D. W. Barker, R. B. Stevens, J. T. Broadnight, J. S. Stevens, W. J. Sherwood and Lady, H. C. Champion, F. S. Day and Son, T. Parker and Lady, C. W. Wheeler and Lady, J. Wheeler, Lady and Son; M. R. Bortree, J. H. Montgomery, O. R. Emerson, F. Clough and Son, J. N. Ash, John Maple, R. Lancaster and Lady, Wm. Ahn, Daughter and Son; G. P. Colt and Lady, W. D. King, Lady and Son; L. French and Lady, D. F. Kimball and Lady, S. S. Williamson and Lady, W. M. Wells, J. J. Griffith, Hiram Wheeler and Daughter, F. Harvey, M. Leary, J. Cochran, Conductor; H. E. Sargent, Agt. M. C. R. R.; James Smith, Frt. Agt.; John L. Hancock, Pres't Board of Trade; N. K. Fairbanks, 1st Vice Pres't; Chas. Randolph, 2d Vice Pres't; John F. Beaty, Sec'y Board Trade. Stephen Clary, B. McChesney, C. T. Wheeler, Com. on Excursion.

Weekly Report of the U. S. General Hospital.

Samuel Fish, Company C, 34th Illinois; Furman Morris, D, 24th Ill.; George McKinstrey, A, 15th Ill.; Robinson McCann, B, 58th Ill.; Oliver Pricket, C, 12th Ill.; H. H. McPherson, B, 14th Ill.; James A. Farioness, G, 14th Ill. cav; Geo. Avet, P, 14th Ill. cav; Jacob Glowing, B, 14th Ill. cav; Sardius B. Moss, H, 51st Ill; Daniel Chamberlin, I, 58th Ill; Wm. Sisson, G, 92d Ill; Amos B. Slater, D, 93d Ill; Richmond L. Hudson, C, 74th Ill; Jacob M. Hoffman, F, 74th Ill; Harvey Ingells D, 74th Ill; Walter E. Rowley, D, 74th Ill; Amos Salisbury, G, 74th Illinois; Curtis Simcox, H, 74th Ill; Charles H. Putnam, H, 74th Ill.; Asa A. Davenport, B, 74th Ill; Orlando Orcutt, I, 75th Ill; Gideon Boyer, A, 75th Ill; Samuel A. Stratton, G, 75th Ill; John Ferguson, G, 75th Ill.; Jas. L. Wilcoff, H, 78th Ill; Apharium Ormsbee, D, 78th Ill.; Joseph Short, B, 79th Illinois; William Handy, A, 80th Ill; John Thorp, F, 8?th Ill; George Simpson, E, 84th Ill; William H. Wells, E, 84th Ill; Stephen Roach, D, 84th Ill; Samuel Grison, D, 86th Ill; Philip Flood, K, 88th Ill; William A. Ward, G, 89th Ill; John D. Kinchelor, B, 89th Ill; Abraham Mohr, A, 89th Ill; John B. Smith, G, 89th Ill; John Brooks, A, 100th Ill; John Ulrich, C, 100th Ill; Warner Smith, I, 100th Ill; James A. Swindler, H, 100th Ill; Charles P. Brock, G, 103d Ill; Sprague L. Woodward, D, 104th Ill; John H. Misner, G, 104th Ill; Nathan Jones, D, 113th Ill; William H. Gould, C, 115th Ill; Thomas McNeely, B, 115th Ill; George Masterson, D, 115th Ill; Oliver Geffrey, A, 115th Ill; John R. Quinnby, K, 123d Ill; John Wright, K, 123d Ill; Louis Mahony, I, 123d Ill; Daniel Plummer, A, 123d Ill; Josephus Snider, B, 123d Ill; Orlando Bennett, B, 123d Ill; Philip Porter, B, 123d Ill; Jesse Markle, F, 123 Ill; Wm. Sheffer, F, 123 Ill.; John W. Robinson, F, 123 Ill.; Geo. Seglos, I, 25 Ill; Andrew J. Wood, I, 25 Ill; Geo. T. Henrick, I, 25 Ill; Henry Washburn, G, 44 Ill; Jno. J. Brown, A, 51 Ill; Feylaender Esther, D, 21 Wis; Burney Getz, L, 4 U. S. cav; Terrence O'Brien, L, 14 Ill. cav.

DISCHARGED.—John Mann, 1st Ill. Light Artillery, Battery F; Wm. D. Isley, B, 51st Ill; Chauncey B. White, F, 1st Battery, 18th Infantry; Albert J. Lovejoy, I, 9th Vt.; Daniel Harrington, D, 9th Vt.; Andrew Wells, C, 92d Ill.

HORACE P. HALL, M. D., Surg'n in Charge.

INTELLIGENT.—A drop letter was deposited in the post office in this city on Sunday, bearing the following intelligent superscription. We hope the party for whom it is designed may get it:

Mr Stevens A Lumber merchant in this town formally from Picatonica He us to bee in the lumber traid there his given name I have forgotten the oner of this letter will find out by reading the inside from a solger in hospital Asa A. Davenport Picatonica Ill. Chicago Ill—he is in this city.

LARCENY.—Mark Regan was arraigned at the Police Court, yesterday morning, charged with stealing a silver watch and chain, valued at $35, from John Dougherty, who resides at 388 Indiana street. He acknowledged the theft, and was held to bail for trial in the Recorder's Court, in the sum of $300, in default of which he was committed.

MILITARY.—All those who signed the Muster Roll at Warner's Hall, are requested to meet for drill to-night at the Union Club Rooms opposite the Tremont House.

All members of the U. L. A. in the 11th and 12th wards are specially requested to be present at the regular meeting on Tuesday evening, at the usual place, on business of importance.

By order of the President.

ENGRAVINGS.—The picture gallery at 66 Randolph street is now open for private sales. Ladies and gentlemen can purchase all sizes, framed or unframed. Beautiful artist proofs will be on exhibition unframed.

F. E. Rigby, 89 Randolph Street, is selling Paper Hangings at less than New York prices at wholesale and retail. The trade supplied on the most liberal terms. jy7-4w

We would call attention to the advertisement of Stock, Fixtures and Lease of the well known house of Wm. Wilshire, Cincinnati, O.

Nervous Diseases and Physical Debility, arising from Specific causes, in both sexes—new and reliable treatment, in reports of the Howard Association—sent in sealed letter envelope free of charge. Address, Dr. J. Skillin Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street Philadelphia, Pa. jy19-4w

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 3, 1863.

The week opens on an extremely dull money market. Currency is abundant and the current rates of interest are quoted at 7@8 per cent. per annum, but first class paper, with undoubted collaterals would readily be taken at 6 per cent. Eastern Exchange is very close and firm at ¼ per cent. premium buying, and ½ per cent. selling. The banks are sending currency to New York, by express, to keep up their balances, as the amount of exchange now making is very small, owing to the limited shipments of grain.

There was an easier feeling in gold to-day and the rate receded to 127¼. The offerings here are meagre, and the buying rates are nominally quoted at 125@126½.

Silver is quiet and steady at 118@120 for small and large coins. Canada currency is quoted at 123@125.

—The following were the current rates for exchange and specie at Milwaukee on Saturday last;

	Buying.	
New York Exchange	[illegible]	½ prem.
Gold	[illegible]	"
Silver	[illegible]	"
Treasury Notes, old issue	[illegible]	"
Legal Tender Notes	[illegible] 1-10	"

—The stock market at Philadelphia on the 31st was very quiet. The total subscription to the 5-20 loan exceeds $225,000,000; and the daily sales continue at an average of about $2,000,000. A few of these bonds have gone abroad, but the principal part is taken by Americans.

—The Cincinnati Gazette of Saturday says;

There is nothing transpiring in financial circles of special importance, the market presenting a dull and monotonous appearance. The demand for money falls greatly short of the supply, and for good paper the market is decidedly easy at 6@8 per cent. Exchange rules steady at par buying and 1-10@⅛ premium selling. Gold was 1 per cent. higher, closing at 26@27 per cent. prem. buying. The offerings of Government securities are light, and rates are firm at [illegible] for vouchers, [illegible] for certificates, and [illegible] for orders on Washington.

The following statement shows the business at the United States Depository at Cincinnati for the week;

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY,
CINCINNATI, July 31, 1863.

Statement of business transacted at this office during the week ending July 31, 1863.

Balance on hand July 24, 1863		$8,545,971.91
Received from collection of internal revenue	$ 96,083.25	
Deposits on account of subscription to the 6 per cent. 5-20 bonds, including deposits of agents	847,[illegible].88	
Deposits by Government officers	1,457,557.90	
Deposits by Treasury of the United States	2,000,000.00	
		$4,[illegible]
		$9,[illegible]
Disbursed on checks, drafts, &c.		1,942,[illegible].51
Balance on hand July 31, 1863		$7,[illegible]
Aggregate receipts for July		10,[illegible]
Aggregate disbursements for July		10,[illegible]

—Jay Cooke & Co.'s last quotation of Government securities is as follows;

U. S. 6s, 1881	106½@107
U. S. 7 3-10 Notes	106½@107¼
Certificates of Indebtedness	100½@101½
" new	99½@ 99¾
Quartermasters' Vouchers	98½@ 99¼
Demand Notes	127½@128½
Gold	127½@128½
Sales of 5-20s to-day	$1,[illegible]

—The market in gold at St. Louis has undergone no change for several days; 27½ per cent. premium is still quoted as the buying rate, and 28@28½ the selling rate. Exchange is firm.

—The organization of National Banks throughout Missouri has not as yet met with as much favor as in some of the Eastern States. The initiative has been taken by the old directors and officers of the Statesale branches of the Exchange Bank at Columbia and Glasgow. Having been permitted by the Legislature to wind up their affairs these branches have consolidated under the title of the National Bank of Columbia, with D. H. Hickman, Esq., for President, and R. B. Price as Cashier.

—At Detroit paying rates are 28 for gold and Canada, and 25 for silver.

—A new bank under the National Bank Law was, says the Portsmouth (N. H.) Chronicle, organized in that city some time since. The capital stock of the bank is $150,000. W. H. Y. Hackett is President, and Samuel Lord, Cashier. The other Banks in Portsmouth hold about two hundred and seventeen thousand dollars of government securities, and one hundred and twenty thousand dollars in specie.

—Money is very quiet in New Orleans. The Era of last Wednesday says;

The pabulum for monetary, financial and commercial transactions is exhausted entirely. Not a transaction occurred to-day, other than the sale of a few double eagles and a few half dollars, at the rates ranging yesterday, say 135@138 as the buying figures, and 140 for selling, making the range of the market 139 to 140. Silver ranged from 135 to 137½, up to 139. The holders of coin do not appear to be in the least anxious to accept of the present going rates. There were no sales or transactions in exchange. New York funds were dull, at 2@3 ⅌ cent. premium over the counter, and 1@2 premium as the buying figures. There was a good inquiry or demand for Bank of Louisiana notes at from 30, 31 to 33 per cent. off or discount. These figures may be classed right up, without any circumlocution, as a round rate.

The city authorities have resolved on issuing a half million of notes of the denomination of fives and tens, based on and secured by the real estate of the city in front of the old boundaries of the first and second districts—that is, New Levee and Old Levee streets. The property or ground is well known to be of the most valuable nature.

NEW YORK.—The Times of Saturday says;

There is marked ease in the supply of Money to the Stock Brokers to-day at 5@6 ⅌ cent., notwithstanding the continued accumulation of United States Currency in the Treasury Office. The remittances to New York from the interior seem to be more than equal to the subscriptions to the Popular Loan which have been running up the Treasury balance. The inward payments to-day are $1,513,500 on account of the Popular Loan, and $528,000 on 6 ⅌ cent. deposit. Of the former, $894,000 was paid in on account of the Loan Agency; and $619,500 on subscription direct at the Treasury office.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The comparative earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad for the week ending July 31st were;

	1862.	1863.	
Freight	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$15,[illegible] Dec.
Passengers	11,019.40	10,111.77	1,907.63 Dec.
Mails, &c.	2,473.88	1,[illegible]	[illegible] Dec.
Total	$30,[illegible]	$2?,466.97	$18,[illegible] Dec.

CHICAGO ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.—Weekly Statement of Earnings for the week ending July 31st, 1863.

	1863.	1862.
Passengers	14,[illegible]	[illegible]
Freight	2?,[illegible]	1?,[illegible]
Sundries	1,135.84	947.88
Total	4?,[illegible]	$2?,[illegible]
Increase in 1863	14,[illegible]	

New York Stock and Money Market—Aug. 3.

[By Telegraph.

STOCKS—Steady.

U. S. 1 yr. certificates	99¼	Mo. 6s	71¾
G. & C.	101¾	N. Y. C.	126
C. & T.	125¼	Harlem	139
C. & R. I.	107	Erie	107
M. C.	117¼	Reading	118¾
I. C. scrip	117¼	M. S. gtd	114½
M. S. & N. I.	98¾	C. & P.	98¾
Erie pfd	106¾		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

Government stocks firm; U. S. 6s '81 c. 106½@107 | 7 3-10s 106½@[illegible]

Money: Easy at 5@6 per cent.

Sterling Exchange: [illegible]

Gold irregular and unsettled—opening at 127¼, advancing to 127¾, declining to 127, and closing firm at 128.

Bank Statement.

Increase in Loans	$6,172,261
Decrease in Specie	2,162,346
Decrease in Circulation	74,735
Decrease in Deposits	2,986,[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, August 3, 1863.

RECEIPTS FOR THE PAST FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Bri'y, bu.
Lake	....	....	....	....	....	....
Canal	....	6800	31500	350	....	....
G & C U R R	534	534	4643	1174	....	417
R I R R	180	2150	9429	....	350	....
Ill C R R	380	5150	9[illegible]	....	....	....
C B & Q R R	325	1314	4843	304	301	....
N W R R	520	500	....	1600	....	....
A & St L R R	164	560	4250	....	....	....
Total	2065	14[illegible]	57706	4428	651	417

	Grass Seed, lbs.	Live Hogs, No.	Wool, lbs.	Beef C'tle, No.	Hides, lbs.	High-wines, brls.
G & C U R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
R I R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ill C R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C B & Q R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N W R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A & St L R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	5517	33470	1032	43777	308

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE FOR THE LAST FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Barl'y, bu.
Buffalo	500	....	142450	10000	2500	....
Ogdensburg	450	....	10000	....	....	....
Montreal	600	11000	....	....	....	....
To other Ports	85	....	300	....	....	....
Total	1698	11000	152850	10000	2500	....

The receipts of produce during the past forty-eight hours embraced 2,065 brls flour; 14,9?? bu wheat; 57,706 bu corn; 4,428 bu oats; 651 bu rye, and 417 bu barley. The shipments during the same period were 1,698 brls flour; 11,000 bu wheat; 152,850 bu corn; 10,000 bu oats, and 2,500 bu rye.

There was a very slim attendance on 'Change to-day, and the leading markets were dull and heavy. The absence of a large number of speculators and operators, who went to Portland this morning, with the Board of Trade excursion, increased the depression, which has existed during the past two weeks, and we do not hesitate to say that this has been the dullest day of the season.

The demand for wheat was limited, and the sales show a decline of 1@1½c ⅌ bu since Saturday. New No 1 Red Winter sold at $1.05@1.06; new No 2 Red at $1.01; old No 2 Red at 98c; No 1 Spring at 99¾c@$1.01; No 2 Spring at 87@88c; Rejected Spring at 70½@72c, and old Rejected Red at 80c.

There was a rather better inquiry for flour than for some days past, but without any quotable change in prices. The transactions foot up some 1,200 brls at $5.50@6.50 for common to good white winter extras, and $4.40@5.00 for medium to good spring extras.

Corn was extremely dull, and we note a decline of ½@¾c ⅌ bu, with sales at 49½c for Mixed in store, and 47c for Rejected in store. The transactions in Canal Corn were very light at 50½c for High Mixed afloat, and 49@49½c for Mixed afloat.

The receipts of the crop of new oats are increasing, which, together with the falling off of the demand by army contractors and shippers, caused quite a panic in the market, and we have to note a further decline of 4@5c, with sales of No 1 at 48c, and Rejected at 46c, in store.

Rye was neglected and dull at unchanged prices. Barley was in fair demand and steady, with sales at 80@85c for good to prime sample. Highwines were steady but quiet at 41@41½c.

There was a rather better inquiry for Provisions, but there is no quotable improvement in the market. We note sales of 100 brls country Mess Pork (city inspection) at $12.75. The supply of Bulk Meats is greatly reduced, and the market is very firm, with sales of Rough Sides at $4.40@4.50, loose; Short Rib Middles at $5.25; canvassed Hams at 10½c; and Dry Salted Hams at 7½c.

There is a fair inquiry for Timothy Seed, but a difference between buyers and sellers restricts transactions. We note sales of 50 bags at $2.15. Round lots are held at $2.25. A small lot of Clover changed hands at $5.50.

Lake freights were dull and heavy, with engagements at 3½c for corn to Buffalo, and 8c for wheat to Kingston.

There are few cargoes of Lumber on the market and under an active demand prices are firmly maintained. We note sales of medium to good cargoes at $14.50@14.50. Lath is firm, with sales of 100,000 pcs at $2.62½. Shingles are in good demand and firm at $3.25@3.50 for sawed.

There is a good demand for Butter, and we note sales at 15@16c for good Dairy.

The Grocery market is rather quiet, but there is no material change to note. Sugars are firm, and the tendency is upwards. Coffees are quiet and tend to lower prices.

In Oils there is no movement whatever. Kerosene is held at 65@68c—the upper figure in a small way. Linseed Oil is very dull, and prices have a downward tendency.

Nails have declined 37½c per keg. Iron is without change. The Hide market is in a state of chronic inaction, and prices are without change.

There is no movement of consequence in Wool and the market is nominally unchanged at 50@55c for medium to very fine fleece. The transactions range mostly at 50@57c. We note sales of 250 fleeces at the inside figure.

Flour for Norway.

Messrs. J. F. H. Grace & Co. sold to day 440 barrels Southern Illinois flour, which will be shipped to Bergen by the Norwegian bark Sleipner. This is the largest lot of flour that has ever been shipped from this port direct to Norway.

Flour and Grain in Store in Chicago.

The following table shows the amount of Flour, Wheat, Corn, &c., in store in this city to day, compared with the amount in store a week ago, and the corresponding date last year:

	Aug. 3, 1863.	July 27, 1863.	Aug. 4, 1862.
Flour, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	21,000
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,[illegible]
Oats, bu	217,2??	217,2??	......
Rye, bu	22,180	21,[illegible]	......
Barley, bu	3,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	......

Grain Inspection.

CHIEF GRAIN INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
CHICAGO, August 1, 1863.

To Receivers and Dealers in Grain:

SIRS: The following rules for grading were this day adopted by the Inspection Committee of the Board of Trade, and from this date to be carried out by all Inspectors of the Board:

WHEAT.

No. 1 WHITE WINTER—To be pure White Winter Wheat, sound, plump and well cleaned.

No. 2 WHITE WINTER—To be pure White Winter Wheat, reasonably clean and such as will make sound flour.

No. 1 RED WINTER—To be pure Red Winter Wheat, sound, plump and clean.

No. 2 RED WINTER—To be pure Red Winter Wheat, or Red and White mixed, reasonably clean and such as will make sound flour.

REJECTED WINTER—To include inferior or dirty Winter Wheat, but not so badly damaged as to render it unfit for flouring.

NO GRADE—All Winter Wheat so badly damaged from any cause as to render it unfit for flouring, to be passed "No Grade."

All Winter Wheat to be weighed, and the weights entered on the inspection books and cards, as is done in the inspection of spring Wheat.

OATS.

No. 1 OATS—To be sound, free from other grains and well cleaned.

No. 2 OATS—All other Oats not unmerchantable.

REJECTED OATS—All Oats, dirty, unsound or from any cause unmerchantable in the judgment of the Inspector.

BARLEY.

No. 1 BARLEY—To be plump, bright, clean and sound.

No. 2 BARLEY—To be sound and reasonably clean.

REJECTED BARLEY—Unsound or very dirty.

RYE.

No. 1 RYE—To be sound, plump and well cleaned.

No. 2 RYE—All Rye not included in No. 1; that is, not in the judgment of the Inspector unmerchantable.

REJECTED RYE—All Rye that from any cause shall be deemed unmerchantable.

OLD OATS—To be inspected as heretofore, "No. 1 and Rejected Old," and so to be entered on the inspection book and cards.

J. J. RICHARDS, Chief Inspector.

New York Dry Goods Market—July 31.

[From the Commercial Advertiser.]

There is more firmness in cotton goods, and a moderate amount of sales where parties are willing to make some concession from the highest prices of the month. The chief activity of the market however, is in standard heavy brown sheetings. These are scarce, in good demand, and advancing.

Those of the fancy cassimere houses who made some concession last week, are doing a moderate amount of business, but the general market for woolen goods is quiet.

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS—The demand has been active for standard heavy sheetings and prices have advanced to 28c. There are more buyers than sellers in these goods. In other descriptions of brown cottons there is little movement. Sales of Massachusetts 3-4 are reported at 22½c.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS—In standard goods there is little movement, but the market is firm with the regular holders. Outside lots continue to be offered under market price. Lonsdale are 28c or less in the outside market. In low grades of goods considerable sales have been made where parties are willing to make a discount from the highest prices of the month. Regular agents Red Bank 4-4 21c; [illegible] 19c.

STRIPES, TICKS AND DENIMS—Good grades of these goods continue very scarce and very high. Low grades are in fair supply.

SILESIAS—Lonsdale are offered by the regular agents at 28½c.

PRINTS—There is no change in prices and the market remains quiet. Agents' price on Sprague's is 20c, four months. Jobbing price of Merrimac and Cocheco is 20c net. Sprague's and Pacific 19c; Allen, Dunnell and American, 17@18c; Duchess B 14c.

GINGHAMS—Are offered in the jobbing market at spring prices, viz: Clinton, 23c; Lancaster, 23c; Glasgow, 22c.

FANCY CASSIMERES—There is no further change in prices. Houses which made a concession last week are doing a moderate business, but those who were firm complain of dullness. Sales of light weight fall goods have been made at $1.12½; on the other hand, Edward Harris' best goods have been selling at $2.50.

SATINETS—The general market is dull, even where holders would be disposed to be easy. A few favorite makes are inquired for, and have been selling to some extent.

DOESKINS—During the quiet of the month low priced doeskins, which heretofore were scarce, have accumulated, but there is no general demand.

CLOTH—Cotton warp 6-4 cloths are selling for the cloak trade in considerable quantity.

BEAVERS—There is a good supply of these on the market, particularly in fine grades. It is early yet for the trade and there is not much movement.

FLANNELS—The demand is limited and prices easy.

SHAWLS—The different agencies are delivering on orders taken some time ago. The best grades of shawls are worth $8.00.

PRINTED DELAINES—Jobbers sell at 25c.

The Flax Crop.

The present flax crop of the United States, though somewhat shortened in some districts by the drouth, is by far the largest ever raised in the United States, and inquiries are being made as to the best mode of disposing of it. At present these questions cannot be readily answered in districts where the flax has been grown for the seed, and where labor is scarce. The advice given by a gentleman engaged in cottonizing it, and who has recently made an extensive tour through New England, New York and Pennsylvania, is for farmers, after threshing out the seed, to stack the straw carefully, protect the stacks with boards, or a good thatch, and await the coming of customers, who will appear between this and the close of the year. It is important that the straw be kept dry, otherwise it will rot and the fiber be destroyed.

From present appearances there is no doubt that there will be demand for every ton of flax raised in the West, and farmers will do well to preserve all their straw in good condition, for the better it is taken care of the more it will bring when the market for it opens. Attempts to prepare the fiber for market will be found unprofitable unless parties are well acquainted with the business, and where labor is plentiful and cheap. The preparation of fiber, therefore, had better be left to those making a specialty of the business.—[Cincinnati Gazette.]

Ocean Freights at Montreal.

The market has been very stagnant and early in the week a decline was submitted to, but latterly there has been a firmer tone. Rates per steamer to Liverpool 4s 3d for grain, and 3s 6d for flour. The "Golden Eagle" was taken up at 6s 3d for grain, and 3s 9d for flour, to either Glasgow or Liverpool. We do not hear of any engagements to the Lower Ports.

Wool in Detroit.

The Free Press says: The orders from the Eastern manufacturers are more free than they were, but prices are limited to a range of 50c to 55c. This really allows prices to range as high as 58c to 60c. The buyers being careful to keep his average within his orders.

Petroleum in Canada.

The Petroleum Refiners in Canada held a convention in London, C. W., on the 4th inst., at which the following propositions will be discussed:

"Proposal, to agree together in future, all sales shall be made and delivery take place at their respective refineries or nearest shipping point, or railway stations, and that when so made, it shall be the distinct understanding that the purchaser then and there assumes all liabilities, both as to measurement and tests.

"Proposal, to relieve the extra charge for barrels, the price to be a part of the oil, same as the custom in the States and Europe.

"The appointment of a Governor Inspector, his duties, tests, brands, qualification and remuneration.

"Proposal, to form a Mutual Fire Insurance Association—to form a Trade Society, for protection of interest.

New Elevator at Lane.

The Lane, Ogle county, Register says: The work on the new elevator commenced last Monday, men being employed to clear away the old foundation late there to make all clear for the new one, which will be commenced immediately.

Wool in Milwaukee.

[From the Sentinel.]

The wool market was dull, very little being offered for sale. Towards the close of the week the tendency of prices was slightly upward, round lots of fine wool selling readily on Friday and Saturday at 56@58c. The receipts by railroad for the week amount to 70,838 lbs, consisting chiefly of the purchases made by agents in the interior, and not offered for sale in this market.

New York Oil Market—July 31.

Oils are in limited request, at $1.08@1.16 for Linseed in casks and in barrels; our extreme rates only for retail lots from crushers' hands. There has been a little speculative movement in this article the past week, for future delivery, but at declining rates; time and experience have taught those who have been speculating in this article the past year, a lesson which they were loth to learn from our columns, and one, too, resulting in serious losses and delinquencies, which they would not like to see in print; volumes of sales were made which were never upon the market; nor with the approach of time and the violent decline in rates, were they required to be delivered; but, as we intimated at the time, these who were honorable enough paid the difference in price for storage of empty barrels; and it remains to be seen whether those who have been purchasing oil for next October delivery, will fare any better. Crude whale is quiet at 98@100c. Refined is dull at previous rates. Crude sperm is inactive at $1.50, and manufactured is quiet and irregular. Other descriptions share in the general inactivity, but prices are without material alteration.

Army Awards at Cincinnati—July 31.

The following awards were made last Friday and Saturday by Maj. DuBarry, C. S. U. S. A.:

300,000 lbs hard bread, Barbeck & Haight	3.50c
200,000 lbs roasted coffee, T. B. Biggs & Co.	[illegible]
40,000 lbs brown sugar, W. Glenn & Sons	11.75c
40,000 lbs brown sugar, Bare, Harding & Howell	11.62c
10,000 lbs star candles, Emery's Sons	19.25c
20,000 lbs soap, Proctor & Gamble	5.10c
1,300 lbs dried apples, G. J. Penny	6.10c
6,000 lbs " S. S. Cooper	6.00c
6,000 lbs " Horner & Gaff	6.00c
300 brls mess pork, E. Leighton & Co.	12.75c
100,000 lbs rib bacon sides, J. Rawson	6.19c
15,000 lbs rib bacon sides, Dubois & Augur	6.25c
25,000 lbs bacon shoulders, G. & P. Bogen	5.00c
25,000 lbs bacon shoulders, J. Rawson	5.10c
20,000 lbs bacon hams, J. Rawson	10c

Philadelphia Hide Market—July 30.

The hide market has been very quiet. Country tanners are generally engaged in securing their crops, and very few of the slaughter or dry hide buyers have made their appearance in market. The importation of dry hides from Porto Cabello, noticed last week, have gone into store, excepting 200 Caracas Oxhide hides, a part of the same cargo which were sold at 24c; dry domestic and western hides are offering at 20@22c; green salted stock is nominally held at 10@11c; the market is, however, very dull, and quotations cannot always be relied upon.

St. Louis Markets—July 31.

Corn—Market quiet, with sales of 215 sks white at 68c, 200 sks yellow at 60c, 400 white at 69c, and 277 at 68c. Hay—Sales of 57 bales at $1.15, delivered; and 650 bales at $1.08 in lots, delivered. Oats—Market at a stand still, buyers holding back and holders refusing to sell at present figures. We quote sale of 800 sks at 60c. Wheat—Market active, but prices seem to decline a little. We quote sales of 600 sks fair fall at 95c; upwards of 1,000 sks prime fall at $1.02@1.05, a few common lots at 75@85c; 1,116 sks choice red at $1.10, and 400 sacks at $1.13. Barley—Movement active, with sales of 300 sacks spring at $1.10, and 22 sks on private terms.

Philadelphia Flour Market—July 31.

Holders of flour are free sellers at previous quoted rates, but the demand continues limited and the market very dull, only 2000@3000 brls having found buyers, mostly at $5.75@6.25 for common and good western family. The trade come forward slowly, and prices range at $5.25@5.50 for superfine; $5.62@6.00 for extras; $6.25@6.75 for extra family; and $7.00@7.50 ⅌ brl for fancy brands, as to quality, and the sales limited. Rye flour and corn meal scarce at $4.50 ⅌ brl. The receipts to-day are 1,200 brls flour, 4,000 bu wheat, 4,300 bu corn, and 3,200 bu oats.

Montreal Cattle Market—Aug. 1.

BEEVES—The market continues well supplied during the week and prices have receded considerably. We quote 1st quality $6.00@6.50; 2d do $5.50@6.00; 3d do $4.50 to $5.25. No yearlings nor two year olds. Milch cows are plentiful, but dull of sale at $25@40.

HOGS—Very few in and prices have slightly improved. We quote dressed hogs at $6.00. Live weight $4.50@5.00.

Ocean Freights at New York, July 31.

Freights are decidedly firmer, but are very quiet—indeed there is very little berth room offering, and this is fortunate, because if there were, there is no considerable amount of merchandise to fill up. The engagements are; 12,000 bu Corn, at 6½d, in bulk, by a British vessel—an inside rate; 14,000 bu Wheat, per American bag, at 8d in bulk—at the close, 8d is demanded for Wheat in bags, by neutral vessels and per steamer, 3,000 bales Cheese, at 40s. To London, 18,000 bu Wheat at 6½d, in bulk; 1,200 brls Flour, at 2s 6d, and per neutral flag 1,200 brls Flour, at 2s 7½d. To Liverpool per American packet; Flour, 2s 6d; Wheat 7d; Corn, 6½d; per foreign packet; Flour, 2s 9d; Wheat, 8d; Corn, 7½d. To London, per American packet; Flour, 2s 9d; Wheat 9d; per foreign packet; Flour, 3s 6d; Wheat, 9d.

THE CROPS.

BURLINGTON.—The Hawkeye says: Since our last weekly report we have had a little rain, which has done a very little good. But in this immediate vicinity the corn is burnt up. No amount of rain will give us more than half a crop. If it does not come then we shall not get half a crop. The drouth has also injured the fruit very much. Apples, pears, peaches &c., are very small and ripening a month earlier than usual.

LANE.—The Register says: Thinking of the crops reminds us that wheat and corn are not the only productions of the county, but that there is another thing of produce of no little importance—Tobacco. We visited a spot of ground the other day, devoted to the culture of this commodity, about two miles west of here, and were much pleased with the appearance of the crop. Though somewhat backward, it is very healthy in appearance, and bids fair to yield well. It is cultivated by an experienced tobacco raiser, and the neatness of his ground, its freeness from weeds, and systematic arrangement of plants convinced us that if there is not a first-rate crop, it will not be his fault. Tobacco raising is fast becoming a favorite with our farmers and with our success in the Sorghum line, will go far towards revolutionizing the customs or practices of the country.

WISCONSIN.—A Mineral Point paper says: Farmers are now busily at work gathering the wheat crop. Complaints are made of the ravages of the bug in some places, but on the whole we think the crop will be a fair one. Oats promise well, and corn and potatoes bid fair for a good yield.

OHIO.—The Canton Repository says: The wheat harvest in this county is pretty well over, and many of our farmers have already threshed and are prepared to sell the new wheat. Contrary to the expectations of many croakers, the crop is a good one, and we have heard few complaints of rust, weevil, or any of the usual pests that reduce the profits of the farmer. There need be no fear of a famine in Ohio, for Stark county alone has raised enough wheat to feed the State for some years to come. Last year this county produced 786,172 bushels of wheat—the largest amount raised by any county except Butler, and this year the crop will not fall far short of that amount.

MICHIGAN.—The Detroit Advertiser says: The wheat crop in this meridian is now nearly all cut. On the whole, where no loss has been sustained by the ravages of the insect, there is a reasonably good return. In certain localities the berry is discolored by the recent rains, and in some places the grain is slightly "grown," but these we judge are exceptional. The wheat in Livingston and Oakland, as our readers are aware, has suffered more severely by the insect, than any other part of the State, but even in those counties many fields have turned out very well, while others have not been cut at all. In Ingham, the yield has been rather better than was anticipated.

Corn and potatoes are doing very well. Oats look rather dwarfish in some places, but a medium crop is expected.

CANADIAN CROPS.—A gentleman just returned from a tour through Canada West informs us that such bountiful crops of wheat, oats and peas as will be harvested this season were never before known in that province.

New Orleans Markets—July 22.

Sugar and Molasses—There is a continued active inquiry for sugar, but holders generally refuse to operate and the sales are confined to a few small lots at 11c ⅌ lb for prime old crop, and 13c for choice Centrifugal. We have not heard of a sale of molasses. The small quantity remaining on hand is held by two or three parties.

Flour—The market is very dull and drooping, and prices have still further declined. There have been no sales of round lots, but dealers are supplying the retail demand at $6.50@6.75 for superfine, and $7@11.50 ⅌ brl for extra.

Spices in New York.

The Government contract includes 20,000 lbs Sumatra pepper at 39c.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, August 3, 1863.

LAKE FREIGHTS—Dull and heavy. The engagements were: Prop. Potomac and two standard vessels, Corn to Buffalo at 3½c; Prop. Adriatic, 10,000 bushels Wheat to Buffalo at 3c; Schr. Amelia Wheat to Kingston at 8c. Vessels bound up are getting $9.50 per 1,000 feet for Lumber from Bay City, and $1.15@1.25 per ton for Coal from Erie and Cleveland.

FLOUR—Received 2,065 brls; shipped 1,698 brls. Rather more active. Sales were: 440 brls "Nashville City" choice White Winter, to go to Norway on the Bark Sleipner, on private terms; 100 brls fair white winter at $6.50; 100 brls Mixed Red and White Winter at $5.75; 150 brls low grade White and 100 brls good Red Winter at $5.50; 150 brls "Venus" White Winter at $6.25; 60 brls (brand not named) do at $6.00; 70 brls good Spring Extra at $5.00; 40 brls choice do at $5.25; 51 brls "Uhl's Triumph and" 114 brls fair Spring Extra at $4.60; 400 brls Spring Extra on p. t.; 76 brls "Uhl's Premium" at $4.40—all delivered.

BRAN—Scarce and firm. Sales; 20 tons at $10.00 on track.

WHEAT—Received, 14,998 bu; shipped, 11,000 bu. Market very dull and 1@1½c lower. Sales were:—800 bu new No 1 Red at $1.05; 800 bu do at $1.06; 800 bu new No 2 Red at $1.01; 1,000 bu old do at 98c; 12,000 bu No 1 Spring (in M. & S.'s) at $1.01; 6,000 bu do in Galena at $1.00; 1,200 bu do (North Side) at 99¾c; 2,500 bu No 2 Spring (in Armour, Dole & Co.'s and North Side houses) at 88c; 1,000 bu do (in F. & T.'s) at 87c; 1,800 bu Rejected Spring (in A. D. & Co.'s) at 72c; 400 bu do (in F. & T.'s) at 70½c; 400 bu old Rejected Red at 80c—all in store; 457 bags Red Winter, by sample, at $1.07 on track; 400 bu no grade at 70c on track.

CORN—Received, 57,706 bu; shipped, 152,850 bu. Dull, heavy and ½@¾c lower. Sales were: 8600 bu High Mixed at 50c afloat; 6000 bu Canal Mixed at 49½c afloat; 8000 bu do at 49c afloat; 3000 bu Mixed at 49½c in store; 28,000 bu Rejected at 47c in store; 400 bu condemned at 44c in store.

OATS—Received, 4428 bu; shipped, 10,000 bu. Market dull and 4@5c per bushel lower. Sales were: 2000 bu old and 1500 bu new at 48c in store; 6000 bu Rejected at 46c in store; 500 bu by sample at 48c on track.

RYE—Received, 651 bu; shipped, 2500 bu. Inactive. Sales 800 bu No. 1 at 80c in store.

BARLEY—Received, 417 bu. In fair request. Sales 400 bu new at 85c on track; 100 bags at 81c on track; 200 bags at 80c del.

ALCOHOL—Nominal at 83@85c per gal.

BUTTER—In good demand and firm. Sales 30 firkins good at 14c; 9 do at 15½c.

BEESWAX—Dull and nominal at 30@32c.

BEANS—Are quiet at $2.00@2.50 for good to prime Navy.

BAGGING—The stock of seamless sacks is nearly exhausted, and prices have advanced to 65c for "Starks;" 6?c for "Lewiston;" 45c for "Monitors."

CHEESE—Is quiet at 10c for Western Reserve and 11c for Hamburg.

COFFEES—Are quiet at 30@33½c for Rio.

FISH—Unchanged. We quote:

No 1 White fish	$5.12	@5.37
No 2 White fish	4.87	@5.12
No 1 Trout	4.75	@5.00

FRUITS—Dried apples are steady at 6@7½c. Green apples are selling at $2.00@2.50.

HIDES—The market is quiet and unchanged. We quote:

Dry Flint	16@17
Dry Salted	13@14
Green Salted	8½@9
Green Country	7@7½

HOPS—Are dull and nominal at 20@25c for Eastern. Western unsaleable.

HIGHWINES—The market is quiet and unchanged. Sales were; 50 brls at 41c. 100 brls at 41½c.

LUMBER—Cargoes are in active demand and firm. Sales include: Cargo Schr. Three Bells from Menominee, strips and boards at $14.50; cargo Schr. Challenge from Grand River, 60 m railed at $14.00; cargo Schr. Louise Anne from White Lake, 60m strips and boards at $14.00; cargo Schr. Challenge from [illegible], 60 m strips and boards from Moore's Mills at $14.75. LATH—Sales were: 100,000 pieces per Schr. Louise Anne at $2.62½. We give the yard prices as follows:

LUMBER—First Clear, per 1,000 ft.	$27.00@28.00
Second Clear	24.00@25.00
Third Clear	18.00@19.00
Stock Boards	16.00@18.00
Box or Select Boards	19.00@20.00
Common Boards, dry	15.00@
" green	13.50@15.50
Cull Boards	12.00@
Fencing	15.00@16.00
First Clear Flooring, rough	30.00@32.00
Second Clear "	28.00@
Common "	22.00@25.00
Siding Clear, dressed	21.00@22.00
Second Clear "	17.00@
Common do.	15.00@
Long Joists	16.00@18.00
Shaved Shingles, A ⅌ M	3.75@ 4.00
" No. 1	2.75@
Cedar Shingles	3.50@
Sawed Shingles, A	3.50@ 3.62½
" No. 1	3.00@ 3.25
Lath, ⅌ 1,000 pcs	2.87½@
Posts, ⅌ 100	10.00@15.00
Pickets	14.00@15.00

NAILS—Have declined 37½c per keg, with a fair inquiry at the concession. We quote;

10 to 60d, ⅌ keg	$4.37½
8d	4.62½
6d	4.87½
5d and 4d	5.12½
3d	5.62½
3d, fine blued	6.62½
Cut spikes	5.12½
Clinch	7.87½

OILS—Kerosene is quiet but firm at 65@68c—the upper figure in a small way. Linseed is dull, with a tendency to lower prices. Whale is without change. We quote:

Kerosene	65@68
Linseed, raw	1.20
" boiled	1.25
Whale	1.10

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork is in good demand and firm. BULK MEATS are scarce and firm. Sales were: 100 brls Country Mess Pork (city inspection) at $12.75; 25 bxs rough sides at $4.40 loose; 800 pcs rough sides at $4.45 loose; 10 bxs short rib middles at $5.25; 10 bxs dry salted hams at 7½c; 300 plain smoked hams, packed, at 9c; 2,000 lbs canvassed hams at 10½c packed; 1,000 lbs canvassed shoulders at 6c packed.

RICE—Is quiet at 8½@9½c for Arracan.

SALT—DOMESTIC is dull at $2.10 for Onondaga and Saginaw. FOREIGN is quiet but firm, at $1.75 for Ground Alum.

SUGARS—Are firm and in fair demand. We quote:

New Orleans	11½@13
Cuba	11½@12½
Porto Rico	12½@13
N. Y. Refined, powdered and granulated	15@16
White, A	14½@14¾
Extra, B	14@14¼
Extra, C	13¾@14
Yellow, C	13@13½

SOAPS—Are quiet and without change. We quote:

Babbitt's	9½@10
Oakley's	8½@ 8¾
Austrian	8@ 8½
Extra	7½@ 7¾
Common bar	6½@ 7
Emery's	7½@ 8

SYRUPS—Are without change. The demand is light. We quote:

Belcher's	56@58
New York Sugar House	56@62
N. Y. Syrups	55@72
Golden Syrup	65@68
Sorghum	40@45
Do, refined	55@60
New Orleans	50@55

STARCH—Quiet. We quote;

Kingsford's	7½@ 8
Silver Gloss	8½@ 9
Pudding	9½@10
Ottawa pure	6½@ 7
Ottawa corn	6½@ 7

SEEDS—Sales: 50 bags Timothy at $2.15; 10 bags Clover at $5.50; 13 bags Flax Seed at $1.10.

TOBACCO—Standard brands of summer worked, 5s, 10s and ½ lbs, are in steady demand at 53@60c. Bright Lumps are firm at 85c@$1.00. Outside winter worked brands are dull at 45@50c.

TALLOW—Quiet and nominal at 9@9½c.

WOOL—Market dull, buyers and sellers being apart. Sales were 250 lbs medium at 53c.

New York Markets—August 3.

COTTON—Firmer and more active, with sales at 64@64½c for middling uplands.

FLOUR—Continues in favor of buyers, and only very moderate demand for export and home use, with sales at $4.90@5.10 for extra state; $5.25@5.30 for extra round hoop Ohio; and $5.35@7.50 for trade brands, market closing dull.

WHISKY—Dull and heavy, with sales at 43@43½c.

GRAIN—The export demand for wheat is quite moderate, and the market rules in favor of buyers, with sales at $1.00@1.04 for Chicago spring; $1.16@1.18 for Milwaukee club, the latter price for very choice; $1.18@1.25 for winter red western. Corn—Favored buyers, with sales at 62@63c for shipping mixed western, nearly all at the inside price. Oats—Heavy and lower, with sales at 64@66c for western.

WOOL—Quiet and without decided change.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and unchanged. Bacon sides dull and unchanged. Lard opened dull and a shade lower, and closed without material change at 10@10½c.

Baltimore Markets—August 3.

FLOUR—Dull. Sales 600 brls extra Ohio at $6.

WHEAT—10c lower. Sales 10,000 bu white at $1.50@1.55; red at $1.35@1.40.

CORN—Declined; white, 80@83c; yellow, 85c.

OATS—Dull and lower at 65@70c.

WHISKY—At 46c.

The Foreign Markets.

PER STEAMER ARABIA.] [By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, July 25, 1863.

COTTON—The Cotton Brokers Circular reports the sales for the week at 52,500 bales. Market buoyant and prices ¼@½d higher for American—market closing firmly with an upward tendency.

BREADSTUFFS—Market firmer. Wakefield, Nash & Co., and others, report flour firmer and prices 6d higher. American is quoted at 21@25s.

GRAIN—Wheat has a tendency upward and holders demanding an advance. White western and southern 10s@11s 6d. Corn steady; mixed, 28s.

PROVISIONS—Beef active and held higher. Pork steady. Bacon buoyant and slightly higher. Lard steady at 38s@39s.

GROCERIES—Sugar steady. Coffee dull and unchanged.

LONDON, July 25.—Baring's circular reports breadstuffs steady. Sugar firmer. Coffee still advancing, and 6d@1s higher. Tea steady. Provisions firmer. American securities inactive, except railroad stocks and bonds, for which there is an active request.

LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, July 25—Evening.—COTTON—Sales to-day, 10,000 bales—closed higher and ¼d higher than on Friday.

BREADSTUFFS—Have an upward tendency, except foreign, which is steady.

PROVISIONS—Steady. Produce generally advancing.

LONDON, July 25—Evening.—Consols for money 93½@93¾; Illinois Central Shares 37@38 discount; Erie 69@69½.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.............Aug. 3.

Stmr Sunbeam, Pabst, St. Joseph, sundries.
Stmr Sea Bird, Dougall, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop Prairie State, Williams, Ogdensburg, sundries.
Prop Allegheny, Boynton, Sarnia, sundries.
Prop Rocket, Wilber, Goderich, sundries.
Prop B F Wade, Goldsmith, Detroit, sundries.
Prop Buckeye, Chapman, Ogdensburg, sundries.
Prop Potomac, Gebhard, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Idaho, Conkey, Buffalo, sundries.
Bark Usadilla, Mason, Buffalo, 250 tons coal.
Bark Constitution, Bland, Erie, 440 tons coal.
Bark Geo Sherman, Case, Cleveland, 365 tons pig iron, 80 tons coal.
Bark David Morris, Moore, Cleveland, 450 tons coal.
Bark E C L, Downing, Oconto, 175 m lumber.
Bark Indiana, Humphrey, Oswego, 360 tons coal.
Bark Adriatic, Miner, Bay City, 1,775 brls salt.
Bark Cambria, Malcomson, Kingston, 150 tons pig iron.
Brig Alex Mitchell, Barnes, Port Colborne, 85 cords wood.
Brig Alex Mitchell, Burns, Menominee, 150 m lumber.
Brig D Ferguson, Carroll, Cleveland, 320 tons coal.
Schr Ostrich, Bark, Oswego, 2,100 brls salt.
Schr Three Bells, Davidson, Buffalo, 160 m lumber.
Schr St Ballard, Pratt, Bay City, 150 m lumber.
Schr Kate Hinchman, Fraser, Bay City, 200 m lumber.
Schr Clipper City, Ingersoll, Grand Haven, 110 m lumber.
Schr Ant'ainette, Delisle, Grand Haven, 70 m lumber, 200 m shingles.
Schr Belle Lorian, Montmorency, 400 m shingles.
Schr C B [illegible], Dunlap, Racine, 60 cds wood.
Schr [illegible], Johnson, Holland, 30 cds wood.
Schr White, Waring, Holland, 40 cds wood.
Schr Spartan, Vandenberg, Holland, 36 cds wood.
Schr Souvenir, Cusick, Holland, 44 cds wood.
Schr Fisher, Glacier, White Lake, 70 m lumber.
Schr Music, Hayes, Grand Haven, 35 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Schr C. Hubbard, Curie, Port Washington, 125 cds wood.
Schr Sutherland, Thompson, Centreville, 85 m staves.
Schr Mariner, Nelson, Centreville, 30 cds wood.
Schr Octavia, Johnson, Centreville, 125 cds wood.
Schr O S Roberts, Nelson, Centreville, 75 cds wood.
Schr New Hampshire, Wigeland, Centreville, 65 cds wood.
Schr Roanoke, Gillies, Point Sable, 90 cds shingle bolts.
Schr Paloli, Powell, Pent Water, 30 cds shingle bolts.
Schr Echo, McPherson, Pent Water, 120 m lumber.
Schr H Spencer, Paulsen, Pent Water, 90 m lumber.
Schr Rose Donahue, Johnsen, Manistee, 85 m lumber.
Schr Boston, Hayne, Manistee, 130 m lumber.
Schr Magnet, Merkel, Port Sheldon, 42 cds wood.
Schr Gipsey, Jameson, Kewaunee, 110 cds wood.
Schr H. Greeley, Reid, Pier Cove, 28 m lumber.
Schr Elbe, Thompson, S. Haven, 50 cords bark.
Schr Alpha, Gwynn, S. Haven, 40 cords wood.
Schr Syracuse, Flanigan, Green Bay, 300 m lumber.
Schr Josephine Dresden, Watson, Charlottsville, 70 cords wood.
Schr Minnesota, Funstone, N. Unity, 60 cords wood and 50 cords bark.
Schr Calcutta, Long, Jennings' Pier, 55 cords wood.
Schr G Barrington, Flack, Muskegon, 115 m lumber.
Schr Shanghai, Linn, Muskegon, 75 m lumber and 50 m timber.
Schr Anna Thorine, Anderson, Muskegon, 80 m lumber.
Schr Sea Star, Higby, Lincoln, 75 m lumber.
Schr Cecilia, Lewis, Racine, 27 tons moulding sand.
Schr Mary, Sprott, Menominee, 145 m lumber.
Schr M B Hale, Lawrence, Menominee, 250 m lumber.
Schr L Ludington, Williams, Wolf River, 3,000 railroad ties.
Schr D R Martin, Galligan, Grand Traverse, 835 cedar posts and 130 cords wood.
Schr Louisa Ann, Cusick, White Lake, 90 m lumber.
Schr Lumberman, Connell, Grand Haven, 130 m lumber.
Schr M Mitchell, McAuley, Grand Haven, 110 cords wood.
Schr Asiatic, Palmer, Grand Haven, 135 m lumber, 225 m shingles.
Schr Guide, Burgess, St Joseph, 45 m lumber.
Schr Liberty, Fraser, Sheboygan, 45 cords wood.
Schr M M Scott, Hansburger, Erie, 320 tons coal.
Schr Ellis, Lord, Buffalo, 150 m lumber.
Schr Richard Mott, Pomeroy, Oswego, 145 m lumber, 75 m lath.
Schr M F Spelding, Buckley, Bay City, 3,700 brls salt.
Schr Japan, Everst, Green Bay, 1,250 m shingles.

CLEARED..............Aug. 3.

Stmr Sea Bird, Faber, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop J Barber, Robbins, St Joseph, sundries.
Prop Buckeye, Chapman, Ogdensburg, 3,500 bu corn, 1,500 brls flour.
Bark W S Pierson, Church, Grand Traverse.
Brig Lowell, Simons, Menominee.
Brig Powhattan, Foster, Manistee.
Brig Alex Mitchell, Barns, Menominee.
Schr John Wilber, Flood, Peneaukee Green Bay.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

BRIDGEPORT, Aug. 3, 1863.

CLEARED..............Aug. 2.

Sunshine, LaSalle, 72,498 feet lumber.
Geo. L. Taylor, Joliet, 35,000 staves and heading.

CLEARED..............Aug. 3.

Imperial, Lockport.
J. B. Preston, Morris.
Atlantic, Morris.
Ottawa, Ottawa, 46,500 feet lumber.
Lady Franklin, Lemont.
Walter Smith, Lemont.
Reliance, Willow Springs.

ARRIVED..............Aug. 2.

Cushman, Ottawa, 5,500 bu corn.
Imperial, [illegible], 5,500 bu corn.
Abby Sprague, Ottawa, 4,500 bu corn, 700 bu oats.
Prairie Queen, Ottawa, 4,500 bu corn.
J. B. Preston, Morris, 5,500 bu corn, 400 bu oats.
Montauk, Lockport, 5,500 bu corn.
Josephine, LaSalle, 11 tons coal.
Senator, LaSalle, 130 tons coal.
Mound City, LaSalle, 4,500 bu corn.
Walter Smith, Lemont, 35 yds dimension stone.
Lady Franklin, Lemont, 34 yds dimension stone, 40 yds rubble stone.
Advance, Lemont, 90 yds rubble stone.
G. Northrup, Joliet, 100 tons coal.
Channahon, Channahon, 4,000 bu corn.
Neptune, Ottawa, 5,000 bu corn.
H. Hamlin, Ottawa, 5,500 bu corn.
Central City, LaSalle, 140 tons coal.
Terror, LaSalle, 147 tons coal.
Emeline, LaSalle, 146 tons coal.

ARRIVED..............Aug. 3.

Oak Leaf, LaSalle, 150 tons coal.
Ocean Spray, Utica, 5,000 bu corn.
Reliance, Willow Springs, 60 cords wood.
John McNeils, Morris, 5,000 bu corn.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, August 3, 1863.

UP.—Prop Chicago; brig Canopera; schrs Cornelia, Lisbon, Grey Eagle, Bonnie, Dover, Selkirk.

DOWN.—Props Caldwell, Acme, Tonawanda, schrs B. Hinckley, Eli Bates, Hubbard.

Miscellaneous.

FOR THE LAKE SUPERIOR TRADE.—We learn from the Detroit papers that another floating palace, called the Meteor, has been placed on the Lake Superior route. She was built by Peck & Waters, of Cleveland, and measures 211 feet over all, 30 feet beam, and 12 feet 6 inches depth of hold. In all her appointments she is a first class steamer, and no doubt, will be largely patronized by pleasure seekers, who visit the Lake Superior regions. She is owned by J. T. Whiting & Co., of that city, and is commanded by Captain H. S. Ryder.

ANOTHER NEW VESSEL.—We have to add to the list of new vessels which have come into commission the present season the name of a splendid fore and aft vessel, which passed up Thursday night, called the Wm. Young. She is credited with being an unusually strong built craft, and presents a fine appearance. She was built at Cleveland, and is at present bound for Milwaukee with a cargo consisting of 600 tons of coal and iron. She is commanded by Captain Clifford, a thorough sailor and business man. The Young, we believe, is owned at Milwaukee.—[Detroit Free Press.]

ARRIVED.—The following Chicago vessels arrived at Buffalo on the 31st ult.: Props City of Madison, Cuyahoga; bark Northwest; schrs. Dreadnaught, Lone Star, Dame[illegible].

CLEARED—Props [illegible] Plymouth, Free State; brig Wm Treat; schrs. Holly, Northerner, [illegible].

Reliable Railroad Time Table.

Hereafter trains will leave and arrive at Chicago, as follows:

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL—DEPOT FOOT OF LAKE STREET.		
Mail	5:00 a. m.	
Detroit & N. Y. Express	*7:30 a. m.	*9:00 p. m.
Night Express	†7:15 p. m.	†7:00 a. m.
MICH. CENT., CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE LINE.		
Morning Express	*7:00 a. m.	*10:15 p. m.
Night Express	†7:15 p. m.	†7:00 a. m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—TOLEDO LINE.		
Mail	*5:00 a. m.	*7:15 p. m.
New York Express	*7:30 a. m.	*9:00 p. m.
Night Express	†7:15 p. m.	†7:30 a. m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DETROIT LINE.		
Express	*7:30 a. m.	*7:15 p. m.
Express via Adrian	†7:15 p. m.	‡7:30 a. m.
CINCINNATI AIR LINE.		
Union Depot, West Side, near Madison st. Bridge.		
Mail Train	†7:20 a. m.	†7:20 p. m.
Night Express	†8:30 p. m.	†8:30 p. m.
CINN. AIR LINE—FOR INDIANAPOLIS AND LOUISVILLE.		
Day Express	†7:20 a. m.	†7:20 a. m.
Night Express	†8:30 p. m.	†8:30 p. m.
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
Morning Mail	4:00 a. m.	8:50 p. m.
Day Express	7:30 a. m.	7:15 p. m.
Night Express	7:15 p. m.	7:40 a. m.
Valparaiso Accom'n	3:50 p. m.	7:40 a. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.		
Day Passenger	*8:30 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Night Passenger	*10:00 p. m.	*7:45 a. m.
Kankakee Accommodation	*5:00 p. m.	
Hyde Park Train	*6:40 a. m.	*8:05 a. m.
" "	*12:00 m.	*1:35 p. m.
" "	*3:00 p. m.	*4:50 p. m.
" "	*6:15 p. m.	*7:50 p. m.
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.		
Mail Passenger	*8:30 a. m.	*8:05 a. m.
Night Passenger	†8:45 p. m.	†7:30 p. m.
Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation	*4:00 p. m.	*9:50 a. m.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
Day Express and Mail	*9:00 a. m.	*5:30 p. m.
Joliet Accommodation	*4:45 p. m.	*8:55 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	*6:15 a. m.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
Day Express and Mail	*9:00 a. m.	*8:15 p. m.
Night Express	†10:15 p. m.	†8:50 a. m.
Accommodation	*4:50 p. m.	*9:10 a. m.
CHICAGO AND GALENA UNION.		
Trains will run as follows, on and after Sunday, April 19, 1863:		
Fulton Passenger	9:00 a. m.	8:55 p. m.
Fulton Passenger	*8:30 p. m.	6:00 a. m.
Freeport Passenger	9:00 a. m.	8:55 p. m.
Freeport Passenger	9:10 p. m.	5:00 a. m.
Rockford, Elgin, Fox River and State Line	4:00 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Geneva	5:30 p. m.	8:30 a. m.
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—(Depot corner Kinzie and West Water streets.)		
Day Express	*8:45 a. m.	*6:30 p. m.
Woodstock and Way	*9:10 a. m.	
Janesville Accom.	*5:00 p. m.	*11:45 a. m.
Night Express	*8:30 p. m.	*5:50 p. m.
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE.		
Morning Express	*8:45 a. m.	*11.45 a. m.
Express	*8:30 p. m.	*6:50 p. m.
Night Accommodation	*7:00 p. m.	*8:30 a. m.
Waukegan "	*5:30 p. m.	*8:30 a. m.

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 2nd ult., by the Rev. Robert Collyer, Capt. JAMES R. HAYDEN and AMELIA DAWE, both of this city.

Paterson, N. J. and New York City papers please copy.

In Bloomington, Ill., on Saturday evening, August 1st, 1863, at the residence of the officiating clergyman, Rev. Matthew Clarke, SAMUEL H. LARMINIE, of Chicago, and HANNAH A., daughter of Matthew Mitchell, Esq., of Crawford County, Ohio. No cards.

To Rent

TO RENT—Cottage House No. 69, corner of Adams and Aberdeen streets, West Division, containing five rooms, with water. Apply on the premises. jy31-h921-6t

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Two single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant room in a private family by applying immediately at 167 Adams street. au4-k76-2t

BOARDING.—A pleasant sleeping room to rent with board, suitable for two gentlemen. Several day boarders can also be accommodated at 65 Wabash avenue. au4-k78-1t

BOARDING.—A pleasant front sleeping room to rent with board, at 45 Wabash avenue. Several day boarders can also be accommodated. Only two minutes walk from the Court House. au4-k81-3t

LOST—A Male Pointer Dog, with brown and white spots. $5 reward will be paid to any one who informs me of his whereabouts. Dr. A. ADAM 51 North Clark street. au4 k12-3t

LOST—By a young man on an errand for his father, a small Portemonnaie containing $7.50, which he cannot afford to loose. Any one finding the same will confer a charitable deed on the advertiser by returning it to the office of JOHN C. W. BAILEY, 130 Clark street. au4-k77-1t

FOR SALE.—Pine Lands. 8,750 Acres Selected Pine Lands from which no logs have yet been cut, situated on the Cass River, Saginaw, for sale by GEO M. HIGGINSON, No. 7 Metropolitan Block. jy31 h616 6t

FOR SALE—Or exchange for city property a valuable Hotel with three acres of highly cultivated land, situated in Lyons, Cook County, about eleven miles from the Court House, a little ways west of the bridge over the Desplaines River about four miles from the station of the Chicago and Aurora Railroad. For particulars inquire at No. 1 Court House of CHAS. HEMMERKIND, or WILLIAM LUNN on the premises. jy30 h566 1m

FOR SALE—Dock Property. The Chicago South Branch Dock Company offer for sale one thousand feet of water front on the slips on the South Branch, at low figures, for the purpose of enabling it to extend, still further, its already large improvements. The property is well suited for manufacturing purposes, or any kind of business requiring water front. For particulars inquire at the Company's office, Room 4, Cobb's Building, 122 Dearborn st., Chicago. A. J. KNISELY, Agent. je4-d801-3m

PHOTOGRAPHIC STOCK DEPOT, 124 South Clark street, Chicago. I have now in store the largest and best assorted stock of Photograph and Ambrotype Goods in the West, covering all the wants of operators. My Negative Collodion and Albumen Paper are the best made. Stereoscopes and Plain War and Colored Views in great variety. A long experience in the business enables me to offer great inducements to the trade. Orders carefully and promptly filled. R. B. APPLEBY, Post Office Box 4659. au2-k8-6m

MONEY TO LOAN—At reduced rates, on Chicago City Real Estate, or on Farms in Illinois, within about 100 miles of Chicago. Applicants by letter will please give the number of the land and a full description of the property offered as security. Apply to GEO. W. NEWCOMB, P. O. Box 868. Office, 99 Dearborn street, Room 3, up stairs. au1-k297-1m

WOOD!!

1,500 CORDS WOOD

FOR SALE.

Address "C B H," Post Office Box 1524. au4-k86-6t

Wants

WANTED—A pleasant furnished room, with board, for myself and wife, within five minutes walk of the Post Office, in a private family where there are few or no boarders. South Side preferred. Address Post Office Drawer 6312. au4-k29-3t

WANTED—Board and unfurnished rooms in a respectable locality and within ten minutes walk of the Court House, by a young married party without incumbrance. Terms must be not over $7 per week. Also, wanted to rent rooms, two or three, or a small house—conditioned as above—with conveniences of water, &c., by a married party without children. Persons answering this will state particulars, terms, &c., &c. "G 10," Tribune office. au4-k30-1t

WANTED—A medium sized Pony. Must be good under the saddle, gentle and sound. A. G. GARFIELD, 39, 41, 43 and 45 State street. au4-k84-1t

WANTED.—To Rent a new or neat house of four or five rooms in some pleasant part of the city, to be occupied by two or three persons without children. Will pay from eight to sixteen dollars a month. Address Box 328. au4 k8-3t

WANTED.—Ladies who understand the operating of Singer's Sewing Machines on coats perfectly, also ladies who are able to finish coats after the machine, and men for pressing. The highest prices are paid. Call immediately on the West Side at 59 Carroll street, between Clinton and Jefferson streets. au4-k11-1t

WANTED—To Lease for five years, with the privilege of buying within that time, a good improved farm suitable for grape growing, within one hundred miles, and south of Chicago. Must be near a good school house and railroad depot. Address with full description, "R. W.," Tribune Office. au4-k36-3t

WANTED—Immediately a Partner to travel with a Panorama of the present war. From $150 to $200 only needed. Everything complete. To a person of the right stamp this is a rare chance. For further particulars apply to 97 Randolph street. au4-k54-1t

WANTED—By a young man (a German) who has had ten years business experience in the United States, a situation as Book-keeper or Salesman, or is willing to make himself generally useful. Can give good city references. Address H. H. INMAN, Chicago Post Office. au4 k31 3t

STRAYED OR STOLEN.—On Thursday last in Kinzie's Addition, a large Milch Cow, red and white, small head, small horns turned inward, one slightly marred. (Egan stock.) A liberal reward will be given for the return of the same to 183 Michigan street, corner of Cass. au4-k59-1t

WANTED—Correspondence. Gentlemen if you wish to correspond with three sisters—Maud, Millie and Kitty, for the purpose of fun, love, or matrimony, or the interest arising therefrom, address in good faith for one week, photographs exchanged, F. O. Box 3225, Chicago. au4-k70-1t

WANTED—A Situation as Cook, Washer and Ironer in a respectable private family. None other need apply. Inquire at Mrs. E. Pratt's Intelligence Office, 150 South Clark street, between the hours of 10 and 12 for two days. au4-k38-1t

WANTED—A Photograph Printer at E. B. Gard's Photograph Art Palace, 102 Lake street, Chicago. None but an experienced Printer need apply. au4-k34-1t

WANTED—Immediately a first class Mechanic to run a Moulding machine. Also four or five good Joiners. Apply at 74 and 76 Fulton street, West Side. au4-k19-1t

WANTED—Book-keeper and Cashier. We want one who is accurate, rapid, thorough, and strictly reliable. None but an experienced Book-keeper, who has sufficient knowledge of the Drug Business to keep books for a wholesale business need apply. Best of references required. Answers must be made in own hand writing, with names of referees also stating compensation required. Address "DRUGGIST," Tribune Office. au4-k39-3t

WANTED—A competent person with a small capital to take a dining room in a hotel in Chicago large enough to accommodate two hundred persons. About forty unfurnished rooms can also be had in the same house at a reduced price. Parties prepared to furnish a part or all the rooms could make it pay well. Any person wishing to engage in that business, who can give good reference, can address for three days "C. P." Post Office Box 1446, Chicago, Ill. au4-k28-3t

WANTED—Board at a private house. The outside limits of the city preferred, if convenient to the city cars. Please address "X Y," Tribune office. au4-k56-1t

WANTED—A situation by a young man who is willing and able to work at anything almost, that is not degrading, for a living. Can write well and has a fair idea of mathematics, and understands teaming or clerking. Address "s W," Chicago, Ill. au4-k57-1t

WANTED.—To Druggists, Painters, Architects or Builders, (who will be preferred), one reliable agent wanted in each county in the Western States, to supply consumers with an old established Paint or Cement, for painting tin, zinc, iron or wood, and for all Roofing and Timber Preserving purposes. It has been in use more than ten years to the perfect satisfaction of many of the leading railroads, boat companies and architects in the United States, and PROVED ITS OWN VALUE. Stood all the severest tests. Books sent free on application. For further information address E. S. ALEXANDER & CO., P. O. Box 1199, Chicago, Ill. Agents for Eastern State, W. G. PERKINS, 271 Broadway, N. Y. au4-k25-1t

WANTED—By a young man of much business experience, a situation in some mercantile or manufacturing business, or in anything where an honest and respectable living may be made. Address "B," Post Office Box 2461, Chicago, Ill. au2-h986-3t

WANTED.—An experienced Dry Goods Salesman wants a situation in a Wholesale House in town. City references from present employers. Address "A B," Post Office Box 5[illegible]. au2-h999-3t

WANTED.—A gentleman lately from Europe, would be glad to occupy quiet evenings by corresponding with a young lady or widow, with a view to friendship, or whatever may result. Address "J M R," Box 2998, St Louis, Mo. au1 k28-6

WANTED—Two young men accustomed to the use and care of horses to drive grocery wagons. Must be well acquainted with the city and come well recommended. Apply at 8 State street. au1-k37-1t

WANTED—Correspondence with two young ladies with a view to fun, love, or matrimony, or to beguile the tedious hours of soldier life. Description lists, with account of pay and clothing furnished if required. Address "Capt C S" and "Lieut G R M," headquarters 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 20th Army Corps. au2-k141

WANTED.—Carpenters wanted, to whom the highest wages will be given. Apply at the Office of the Superintendent of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, Room 3, Masonic Temple. au1-h968-6t

WANTED—Want to sell, rent or have stocked, a good three-run mill, with water for ten run, all seasons of the year, with a fair custom business—situated in one of the best wheat growing portions of the State. For particulars, address D. PRATT & CO., Fulton, Rock county, Wis. au1-h991-10t

WANTED—By a gentleman and his wife, board and a pleasant suit of unfurnished rooms, on Wabash or Michigan avenue, or some street between those avenues. Satisfactory reference given. Address Post Office Box 3308. jy31 h966-4t

WANTED—At 277 Ontario street, a first-rate experienced Cook. No one without good references need apply. jy31-k81-1t

WANTED—Correspondents. Two young and not bad looking soldiers in Rosecrans' army desire lady correspondents. All communications strictly confidential. For further particulars address EUGENE JULIAN or ALFRED KINGSBURY, 42d Ills. Inft., 2d Brigade, 3d Division, 20th Army Corps. jy31 h91-6t

WANTED—By a young officer of passable appearance and average ability, a lady correspondent. Object fun, love, and the consequences. Honor and secrecy pledged. Address with Carte de Visite, R. PRILLIPS Headquarters 3d Division, 20th A. C., Murfreesboro, Tenn. jy31 h985-6t

WANTED—Immediately, a man from NEARLY every township in the United States, to make two or three hundred dollars a year, without ANY TROUBLE or COST whatever. Persons who desire PERMANENT business to occupy their whole time may find constant employment with a certainty of at least three thousand ($3,000) dollars a year, by making personal application at Room No. 1, up one pair of stairs, 124 Clark street. jy28-h967-6t

WANTED—Agents to sell Lloyd's New Maps and Charts, Card Engravings. A splendid engraving of General Meade, mailed free on receipt of ten cents. Send stamp for circulars. E. E. LANDON, Agent, 38 Lake street, opposite Tremont House, Chicago, Ill. jy31 h926-1m

WANTED—A few energetic Agents to canvass for the History of the Great Rebellion, by JOHN S. C. ABBOTT. Also, for Headley's Life of Washington, and other popular works, which are selling rapidly. Circulars, giving all necessary information, mailed free. Call on or address O. F. GIBBS, 134 South Clark street, Chicago. Post Office Box 38. jy19 3t F new

WANTED—(Knitting Machine) Every Farmer to know that his "women folks" can earn $5 to $20 per week with one of AIKEN's Celebrated Knitting Machines. It will earn its cost in thirty days. Price complete, $60. Weight 45 pounds. Freight from 50 cents to $1.50. Send for circular and samples (send stamps.) BRANSON & ELLIOT, General Agents, 130 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. mh8-a266-6m

WANTED—$75 a month. I want to hire Agents in every county at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Me. $60 A MONTH! We want Agents at $60 a month, expenses paid to sell our EVERLASTING PENCILS, ORIENTAL BURNERS, and 13 other new useful and curious articles. 15 circulars, sent free. SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me. my16 d93-3mdaw

For Sale.

TO RENT—A Store and Dwelling at 787 State street, between North street and Burlington Railroad crossing, east side. Inquire of Dr. GEO. C. JONES, on the premises. au4-k85-1t

TO RENT.—An Office to rent cheap on Dearborn street, suitable for a Lawyer or Doctor's Office. Inquire at 34 Clark street. au4-k43-3t

FOR SALE—A New Buggy and Harness. Can be seen at ED. PRICE'S, Tremont Livery Stable. gh au4-k30-3t

FOR SALE—A span of matched Carriage HORSES, (Greys) Can be seen at 139 Third avenue. au4-k49-3t

FOR SALE.—A rare chance is offered to any one that wishes to establish himself in the Painting business. Address "N P," at Tribune office. au4-k46-6t

FOR SALE—A Furnished House and Lot on Third avenue, near Harrison street. House two stories, containing water and gas. Lot 25x100. Furniture worth about $700. The whole for sale at a great bargain. Price only $3,300 cash. Apply to PETER SHIMP, 167 State st. au4-k75-1t

FOR SALE.—House and Lot on Wabash avenue. House two stories—contains water and gas. Lot 40x150, in one of the best locations on the avenue. Price $4,000—on long time. House and Lot on Wabash avenue (east front). Price $2,6?0. House and Lot on Van Buren street, $1,800. House and Lot on May street, $2,000. House and Lot on South Jefferson street $1,150. House and Lot on South Clark street, only $700. 50 feet on Calumet avenue, $50 per foot. 125 feet on Hardin Place, $20 per foot. 48 feet on Third avenue, $1,225. 60 feet on Third avenue, near Harrison street, $4,000. Apply to PETER SHIMP, 167 State street. au4-k73-1t

FOR SALE—Two Lots on Prairie avenue, between 21st and 22d streets—each 50 by 178 feet. Four Lots on Michigan avenue, between 21st and 22d streets—each 50 by 181 feet. Also, a number of Houses and Lots, and Residence Lots. SAMUEL A. SARGENT, Real Estate Agent, No. 4 Metropolitan Block. au4-k69-3t

FOR SALE—A Farm. 430 acres of the choicest land to be found in the State of Illinois; eighty acres of the same being excellent timber. This property is situated seven miles from Melo, on the Illinois Central Railroad. Was selected nearly thirty years ago for its location, richness and facilities of water and timber. There are two streams of water and a spring on it, and yet there is not an acre of waste land. The whole is under cultivation, a large portion having been but lately improved. A more desirable property and location for the purposes of farming and raising stock cannot be found anywhere. The only title ever held over it is that which is to be transferred by the original patents from the Government. Terms $[illegible] per acre. Address J. A. McBEAN, Washington, D. C. au4-k66-6t

FOR SALE—A good stock of Groceries, with a lease of a store in a good location. Apply at corner of Union and Dussia streets, near Foster School [illegible]. jy30-k83-6t

FOR SALE—A Bakery business, with Horse, Wagon and Fixtures. Inquire of [illegible] 126 South Desplaines st. au[illegible]

FOR SALE—A Drug Store, in a splendid location for Wholesale and Retail Trade, in Chicago, Ill. Has [illegible] Stock, $8,000. Terms easy; pay [illegible] Address [illegible], real estate [illegible] Wm., or "J B," P. O. Box [illegible], Chicago.

CHICAGO TRI

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY

Office No. 51 Clark

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO

Daily, delivered in city, per year

Daily, delivered in city, per week

Daily, to mail subscribers, per

Daily, to mail subscribers, per 6

Tri-Weekly, per year

Weekly, single subscribers (6 m

" 4 copies

" 10 copies

" 20 copies, and 1 to get

club

Money in Registered Letter

our risk.

The remittance for clubs m

be made at one time.

There will be no deviation

going scale of rates.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE

Chicago Tri

WEDNESDAY, AUGUS

THE NEWS.

There is no prospect of the resumption of military move large scale in Virginia. Not the occasional revival of ru contrary, we do not believe th eral engagement will take p Meade and Lee for weeks to armies are enjoying a covete comparative quiet and recuper rebels cannot afford any pro an event, which if a defeat, wi their last great army in th Gen. Meade will very attacking party is unli

The news from Iowa Copperhead teachings a the Government. The engaged in feeble and ance to the authorities are rea sheets as the Jeff Davis Organ and believers in the political cording to Mahoney and Di Their blind zeal has led them break which may tend thorough ending of the trict especially infected.

The Indians on the Upper becoming more and more dan daring. Some of the naratives plots have a slightly Munchau Doubtless the red-skins are ba and must be put down, but now something more at wo ple desire of protecting a tlers. The dispossession o all their lands is decreed, instances just, but it is Humanity if no exception it we do not pause to examine tions exist.

THE PATRIARCHAL INST

Before the war broke out, time afterwards, the Confed perheads persisted in the negro would stick to his circumstances. But expe signed this pet notion to th tory of humbugs. The sla stick to his master. Whenever chance he invariably deserts to the lines. The slaveholders themselve this fact. The Richmond *Dis* cent date says:

"A sufferer by the Combahee sorrows in the following senten buted most to my mortification whole gang of slaves, among wh any amount of *Aarons*, Abra Jacobs, there was not one Ab mained loyal to their masters.' plaint of hundreds and thousands of *The most petted, trusted and seemingly slaves are found wanting in the hour of*

Wherever our armies go in the S they are welcomed by the slave friends. In no instance are they their rebel masters. They are the loyal and reliable of the Southern pop tion. Slavery disappears before the of our armies, and the blacks gladly their places in our ranks to fight and for Union and Liberty. Why should not be welcomed?

REBEL TERMS OF PEACE IN M SISSIPPI.

A Memphis dispatch says:

Mississippi is virtually abandoned by the There is a strong Peace Party in that State, of returning to the Union, *upon a g be given that the rights of the people unde Constitution—of person, of property and of science—shall be maintained.*

The beaten rebels will have to acc less favorable terms than those that they claim they possessed before plunged into rebellion, and would have joyed them to the full to this day, had remained in the Union, but now, forfeiting all their rights under the Con tution, by their bloody treason; after ing the loyal people 20,000 lives, and hundred millions to subjugate them, it rather cool for the whipped Mississippi rebels to dictate terms to their conquero The "guarantee of person, of proper and of conscience," which they dema shall be given, means—first, that no rebe ring-leader shall be tried and punished his horrid crimes, but shall be pardoned advance by a sweeping act of amnes and that Jeff. Davis, Brown, Lamar, Re ben Davis, Singleton, McRae & Co., sh be restored to their seats in Congress. T would be a nice arrangement, certain but we don't see it. Second: "Rights property," that is, no confiscation of t estate of rebel chiefs must take place; slaves to be liberated; those who have es caped from bondage to be returned to the rebel claimants; all rebel personal proper ty consumed, sold or destroyed by our army of occupation to be paid for at full value This, too, would be comfortable! Third "Rights of conscience to be maintained," that is to say, the reprieved rebels shall have guaranteed to them the right to ad vocate and maintain the slaveholding dog ma of the right of a State, under the Con stitution, to secede from the Union when ever the demagogues and cut-throats are strong enough to bully or frighten the quiet Union classes into acquiescence. This "conscientious" privilege to break up the Union at pleasure, must be "guaranteed" to them in advance; and upon these three trifling conditions the "peace party" in that State, we are gravely assured, are in favor of returning to the Union. They had better stay out a little longer, until they slightly modify their terms, before Uncle Sam will be ready to trade.

A GLORIOUS RECORD.

A Bad July for the Rebels.

Read the brilliant record of the month of July, a chronology full of despair for the rebels:

July 1st—Fitzhugh Lee repulsed by General Smith.
3d—Lee's army defeated by Gen. Meade.
4th—Lee's army retreated.
4th—Vicksburg surrendered; Price defeated at Helena; Morgan whipped by General Moore.
7th—Bragg retreated across the Tennessee.
8th—Port Hudson surrendered.
9th—Stuart's cavalry defeated by Buford and Kilpatrick.
10th—Gen. Gilmore captures Morris Island, except Wagner; General Sherman occupies Jackson; General Blunt whips the rebels at Big Creek.
13th—Lee's rear guard defeated at Falling Waters; Forrest's cavalry defeated at Jackson, Tenn.; Yazoo City captured.
16th—Rebels defeated again by General Blunt.
17th—Huntsville, Ala., captured.
18th—Wytheville, Va., captured; Potter leaves Newbern upon a destructive raid.
20th—Morgan routed at Buffington's Island.
22d—Lee's army in full retreat.
23d—Spinola routs Longstreet's Division.
24th—Rebels severely routed at Front Royal.
26th—Morgan captured.
29th—Brashear City captured.
30th—Pegram defeated.

The United States Armory at Springfield continues to turn out about one thousand muskets a day, and this number will not be diminished at present. Few and small orders for muskets have been received from Washington of late, and there are fifty thousand of the model of '61, and one hundred thousand of the model of '63, now subject to the demand of the Government.

COLORED CONSCRIPTS.—The Secretary of War has sent the following dispatch to the commander at Baltimore:

Major Gen. Schenck: Colored troops will be credited to the State the same as any other troops.
EDWIN M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

This seems to strike at the root of the Provost Marshal General's order that colored recruits are not to be considered as equivalent for white conscripts.